"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day, Tuesday unsettled; warmer, with rain by night; moderate north to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,526. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DRIVES SPANIARDS OUT OF TORREON

True to His Peon Traditions, Villa Orders Immediate Deportation of Hated Race.

DEAF TO TEARFUL PLEAS

Six Hundred to be Hurried Over the Border—Their Property Will Be Confiscated.

ARMY FEEDS CITY'S HUNGRY

And the Scars of Battle Are Being Erased—No News of Fleeing Velasco.

TORREON, Mexico, April 5.—Gen. Francisco Villa has ordered that the 600 Spaniards of this city be deported. He has issued instructions that trains be provided at once and that the exodus to El Paso shall begin to-morrow. Their property will be confiscated, temporarily at least.

This is the tragedy of Chihuahua over again and expresses the suspicion and even hatred with which the native Mexican, and particularly the peon, looks upon the Spaniard.

Villa announced his purpose this morning when he visited the Spaniards, who had taken refuge in a bank building because of the strong feeling against the Dons held by Constitutionalist sympathizers who accuse them of having given aid to the Federal cause.

Upon taking possession of Torreon Gen. Villa suggested to the Spaniards that none of them show themselves on the streets, as he could not vouch for the behavior of his men.

He repeated the suggestion to-day and virtually ordered them to remain where they were as prisoners until the moment arrived for them to go to the trains which would carry them to the frontier.

The order was received in silence, followed by outbursts of pleading and lament, any persons who were present. All asserted that they had remained neutral, so far as they could, but with the Government in the hands of the Federals they were compelled at times to render such aid as was demanded—the use of horses and corrals, for instance, and the forced contribution of money and food.

Deaf to Spaniards' Pleas.

To have refused, they said, would have meant death or imprisonment, but Villa said he was inclined to believe that there was little reluctance in the aid and comfort they extended to his enemies. He is said to resent the fact that they did not leave the city when he stated that it would be well for them to do so.

The rebel leader promised that he would investigate closely the conduct of each Spaniard and in due course those found to have lent no aid to the enemy would be allowed to return.

To establish their innocence, while not represented before the investigators, and with their case in the hands of a hostile court and themselves in a foreign land, will be an almost hopeless task.

All other foreigners have received guarantees of protection, and are free to come and go as they please. All the Americans in the town are safe. Notices were posted yesterday by J. M. Ulmer, acting American Consular Agent, on American property, warning all persons that the property was to be held inviolate and fixing a penalty for any transgression of the order.

Villa expelled the Dons from Chihuahua four months ago, and since then has repeatedly stated that other Spaniards had better get out of Mexico before he caught them. His conviction that they were working against the revolution found a frequent expression while he was in Juarez. At that time he asserted that he would execute every one that he found in Torreon.

The Spanish Government was aroused and Washington warned the Constitutionalists chiefs. Villa then promised officially that Spain, as innocent of political activity, should not be harmed. In talking with reporters and friends, however, he said his temper betrayed him into violent threats. Some of those associated with the rebel leader said he did not expect to find many Spaniards who would deserve his clemency.

Hatred from Days of Conquest.

Mexican hatred of the Spaniard is a tradition handed down from the days of the conquest, the common people say. It has been a part of their lives for three centuries.

In Mexico the ranch overseer, small shopkeeper, money lender—in short, the butcher, the baker, and candlestick maker of Mexican life—has been a Spaniard and is alleged to have used his superior intelligence to the disadvantage of the natives.

Other foreigners, it is said, are less a cause of resentment. They for the most part have been the heads of great enterprises, which brought money into the country and were managed from afar. They were viewed more as abstract powers rather than as individuals. Even their agents on the ground generally appeared as dispensers of work and money and new comforts.

Mexicans say it has been the Spaniards with whom the native has come in direct contact, largely because they speak the same language, and to him, rightly or wrongly, they attribute most of the oppressions of their daily life.

A story told here is said to be illustrative of conditions. The Spanish owner of a ranch in the days of President Diaz conducted a soap factory, this being common among the big ranchers, who in this way use the waste product of the cattle and sheep business. He ran a general store and paid his men in soap, which could be turned in at the store for the necessaries of life. The soap was soft, and it melted or wasted away so that its purchasing price was much decreased when it was weighed in at the store against other commodities.

The ignorant peons had heard vaguely of Diaz, and eventually they mounted their horses and rode five hundred miles to the City of Mexico. A license servant would have turned them away, it is related, save that the President happened to see them through a window. He ordered them admitted and heard the story in great wrath. His verdict against the oppressor was that all back

Continued on Page 2.

GETS ELECTRICITY FROM AIR

Spanish Inventor Lights Bulbs at 600 Yards' Distance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, April 6.—According to the Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, an experiment has just been carried out at Pozuelo, near Madrid, which demonstrates the possibility of extracting electricity from the atmosphere for commercial purposes.

José Yglesias, who recently caused the explosion of dynamite mines by means of infra-red rays, on Saturday succeeded in drawing electricity from the air by antennae mounted in pairs on a wooden tower thirty three feet high, erected on a high hill.

His apparatus received the electricity at a pressure of 6,000 volts, which was transformed down to 150 volts. Fifteen electric lamps in a house 600 yards away were easily lighted and maintained at full pressure during a prolonged test.

The experimental apparatus of Señor Yglesias is very simple in character, the whole having been constructed inside of a fortnight. The experiments will be continued, with the object of ascertaining the full capacity of the installation.

Señor Yglesias says he can obtain directly from the atmosphere enormous quantities of electricity at will, according to the arrangement of the installation.

Among the persons who witnessed the experiments were Count Maceda and others in the immediate entourage of King Alfonso, who were specially sent by the monarch to watch the tests.

TRAIN FALLS IN RIVER; 3 DIE.

35 Injured as Wabash Limited Plunges Through Bridge.

ATTICA, Ind., April 5.—Three persons were killed and about thirty-five injured, some seriously, when the Wabash train known as the Continental Limited was wrecked by plunging through the bridge over the Wabash River just west of here to-day. The engine, a baggage car, and the day coach dropped into the water.

When the cars left the bridge the day coach, which was crowded, fell with the rear end out of the water, and, although the majority of the injured were in this car, none of them was killed. The car hardly had settled in the water before the work of rescuing the passengers began, and in a few minutes all had been taken out. They were taken to a hospital at Lafayette on a special train.

The Dead.

Hull, Timothy, Peru, Ind., engineer; crushed under engine.

Miller, J. L., Peru, Ind., fireman; scalded.

Thomas, Harry, Huntington, Ind., baggageman; crushed by trunks.

The Injured.

Among the injured are:

BLISS, FRANK, Detroit, Mich.; scalp cut; leg injured.

CUNNINGHAM, Tulsa, Okla.; back injured.

GEMMER, LORENZE, Indianapolis, aged 10; internal injuries.

GRUSWOSKI, WALTER, Georgetown, Ill.; ankle broken.

KRAUSS, Wheeling, West Va.; cut on head; back injured.

PALEN, VANSE, Kewanna, Ind.; internally injured.

SLUSSON, CHARLES, Cataline, Ill.; internally injured.

WEBB, J. E., Peru, Ind.; ribs broken.

The bridge had been weakened earlier in the day when a freight train was wrecked upon the structure, and the Continental Limited was stopped on the west side when it reached the place. A switch engine was sent across to test the structure, and the railroad officials, believing it safe, ordered the limited train to proceed. The train crept on the bridge slowly, and when about a hundred feet out upon the structure the bridge tottered and fell. The engineer was caught under the locomotive and crushed to death. The fireman, who jumped, was scalded to death, and when the forward end of the baggage car was toppled downward Thomas was crushed beneath an avalanche of trunks.

WOMAN HITS INSPECTOR.

Detained After Causing Excitement Among the Baltic's Passengers.

The examination of the second-cabin passengers of the White Star liner Baltic by the Immigration Inspectors, when she arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning, was enlivened by Miss Margaret Minahan from Ireland. Miss Minahan caused excitement in the dining room by suddenly whacking Inspector Paul Myerson on the head with her umbrella, and exclaiming:

"You have no right to treat me as an immigrant."

When Inspector Myerson asked the woman the usual questions about how much money she had, she resented it, and declined to answer. He marked her yellow landing card "Mental," and nodded to the doctor of the United States Marine Health Service, who was sitting near him. The woman saw the word "mental" on the card, which she tore up and flung in the face of the inspector. As he turned to call a steward she seized her umbrella and hit him. Miss Minahan was taken to Ellis Island and will appear before the Board of Special Inquiry to-day.

The Baltic was twenty-four hours late, owing to hurricanes and mountainous seas, which reduced her speed. Her worst run was from noon Tuesday to noon Wednesday, when she made only 247 miles.

GIRL STRICKEN AT BALL.

Miss Morton of Baltimore Under Knife for Appendicitis To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Evelyn Byrd Morton, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morton, who are among the best known members of Baltimore's exclusive set, will undergo an operation to-morrow for appendicitis. Mrs. Morton was Miss Lucille Robinson, daughter of Mrs. J. Moncure Robinson of this city, and sister of Miss Lota Robinson of Newport and New York.

The young girl was taken ill last Wednesday evening at an entertainment given by her mother at her residence near Annapolis. Dr. William Scott, a guest, was asked to examine the girl. He pronounced her ailment acute appendicitis. Mrs. Morton quickly changed her ball dress for street costume. A special car on the electric road was chartered and mother and daughter, accompanied by Dr. Scott, were hurried to a Baltimore hospital. The operation was delayed in the hope that it could be avoided. But it is now considered absolutely necessary. Only a year ago the young girl's father underwent an operation for the same disease.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

WARDEN CLANCY RESIGNS AGAIN

Calls Himself Unfit for the Job and Will Quit Sing Sing on April 31.

CLERK JENKINS BET HE'D GO

But Expected Clancy Would Be Removed—Legislature Ignored the Warden's Recommendations.

James M. Clancy, who was appointed Warden of Sing Sing on July 9 last year by Gov. Sulzer to succeed John S. Kennedy, placed his resignation in the hands of State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley a week ago to-day, but the fact was not made public until yesterday.

Warden Clancy left Sing Sing on Thursday afternoon, and his continued absence gave rise on Friday to various rumors, one rather absurd one to the effect that he was lost. A TIMES reporter who called up the Clancy residence at 72 Park Avenue, in this city, for information as to Mr. Clancy's whereabouts, was taken to task by Mrs. Clancy, who answered the telephone, for this latter report.

"What do you newspaper men mean by saying that Mr. Clancy is lost?" she asked. "He weighs 280 pounds. How could he get lost? He's here at home."

"Yes, I have quit," Mr. Clancy himself said later to a TIMES reporter. "The reason? Well, the principal one is that I have been unable, through ignorance of the work, to accomplish what I set out to do.

"I believe the Warden of a great prison should be compelled to undergo an examination to prove his fitness for the place. He should be selected from among the keepers or others who have had a large amount of experience. There is nothing more ridiculous than the selection of a man like myself, who has had no such experience.

"Much of the trouble at Sing Sing while I have been Warden has been due to my ignorance and lack of experience with prison conditions. I am not placing the responsibility on any one but myself.

"The State Superintendent of Prisons received my resignation on Monday. It must take effect by April 30 at the latest. I have not been asked for a resignation, and I do not believe that any one has suggested to Supt. Riley that I be removed. Further than that, I think the keepers at Sing Sing have been with me to a man."

Warden Clancy said that he went to Albany after leaving Sing Sing last Thursday, but did not go into further details as to the purpose of that visit.

One of the things that hastened Warden Clancy's resignation was the fact that the State Legislature, in its bill of appropriations for prison maintenance, had ignored the Warden's recommendations. He had asked for an appropriation of several thousand dollars for fire protection, $10,000 for three new buildings for prison shops, to replace structures more than fifty years old, and $10,000 to extend the north wall in order to increase the prison area by including a piece of land 500 by 475 feet, to be used as a recreation and drill ground for prisoners. None of these items was provided for in the appropriations.

Mr. Clancy also found that the organization of Sing Sing did not give to the Warden all the power he should have. One of the Warden's nominal subordinates is the clerk of the prison. This clerk, however, is an appointee of the State Controller, and is not responsible to the Warden. The clerk of the prison is Sing Sing's fiscal agent, and the man who holds the office is able to thwart the will of the Warden in many important details of the prison administration.

This conflict of authority was aggravated in this particular instance by the circumstances under which the Warden and the clerk of the prison came into office. Warden Clancy was a former anti-Tammany leader in the Bronx. His appointment was approved by Gov. Sulzer after Warden Kennedy, a Tammany man, had been indicted and removed. The clerk of the prison is George S. Jenkins, who owes his appointment to Deputy State Controller Michael Walsh, Democratic boss of Westchester County.

Warden Clancy went into office in the midst of a bitter political fight between Tammany and ex-Gov. Sulzer, and the relations of the prison clerk and the Warden were not harmonious from the beginning. Friends of Warden Clancy say that information of every plan he had under consideration got out of the Warden's office and spread like a prairie fire through the prison and the town of Ossining.

Recently Clerk Jenkins predicted that his superior was soon to be removed. Jenkins's claim to possession of inside knowledge concerning political coups that were maturing at Albany has been the gossip of Ossining. John P. Powers, an insurance man of Ossining and a friend of Warden Clancy, told Jenkins that he did not know what he was talking about when a gathering of Ossining men were talking over with the prison clerk on March 13 the probabilities of political developments. Jenkins insisted that Warden Clancy was slated for removal by April 30.

"I'll bet you $25 that he isn't removed by April 31," said Powers.

"I'll take that up," said the prison clerk.

This little sporting event soon became known to every one in Ossining and in Sing Sing Prison, and it did not contribute to strengthen discipline at the penitentiary.

Warden Clancy offered his resignation once before. When Gov. Sulzer, through John A. Hennessey, was negotiating with ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, who was serving a term in Sing Sing for bribery, with a view to pardoning Stilwell in return for revelations against Tammany, Warden Clancy on Oct. 28 of last year called Hennessey a liar, and said that obligations with Stilwell had been broken right and left.

When it was suggested that Warden Clancy's assertions might be attributed to a leaning on his part in favor of Tammany, the Warden, to prove that he was actuated by no pro-Tammany motives, wrote out his resignation and handed it to a TIMES reporter, who mailed it. Supt. Riley at that time refused to accept it.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Supt. Riley of the Prison Department is absent from the city to-night, but the fact of Warden Clancy's resignation is known here.

Deputy Controller Michael J. Walsh was reached over long distance telephone at his home in Yonkers and asked about certain rumors of differences between Warden Clancy and the State Controller's office. He said:

"The only friction between Warden Clancy and the Controller's office occurred in this way: The head of the Prison Bureau in the Controller's office on several occasions reported that the Warden of Sing Sing was attempting to spend funds without the authority of law. It is pretty difficult to get such a proposition through the Controller's office under the present Controller, and naturally the Warden was compelled to keep within the law.

"The only other difference of opinion was due to a wish that the Warden expressed that the Controller's representative at the prison should work under orders of the Warden. As the purpose of this law was to provide a check on the disbursement of moneys which should be entirely independent of the Warden it was impossible to gratify his wish."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
A whiskey that will agree with you.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

Just Taken, Photographs of the Holy Land.

Beautiful scenes in and around Jerusalem taken during the present Lenten season especially for The New York Times will be reproduced by the new rotogravure process as an additional supplement with

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

CROWD IN FIRE PANIC LOCKED IN NEW CAR

Side-Door Type Condemned by Brooklyn Passengers, Who Are Held Prisoners.

Policeman Charles Blush of the Classon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, checked what might have been a disastrous panic among passengers in a side-door car of the Greene and Gates Avenue line at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The car had reached Fulton Street and Ashland Place, on its way to Ridgewood, when a fuse blew out, and Thomas Lally, conductor, of 14 Reid Avenue, set to work to replace it. He reached for the fuse box, under a seat, and started a short circuit.

There was a flash and an explosion; sparks sprayed out into the car, smoke poured forth in volumes, and Lally fell back, with his hands badly burned. The motorman, Joseph Lapetus of 293 Grove Street, went to his assistance. Just as he reached under the seat something else went wrong; flames shot out, burning his left ear and scorching the side of his face.

Oswald Valte of 933 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, a passenger, got up and ran to the assistance of the crew, but when he thrust his hand under the seat he also was met by an outburst of flame.

By this time there was great excitement among the forty passengers. Women screamed and wept on the verge of hysterics. Men tried to open the side doors, which are the principal exits in cars of this type, but the doors were controlled by a button, the location of which was known only to the conductor and motorman, both of whom were injured and temporarily unable to give help. There were also two small side doors near the motorman, but no one saw them, or in the excitement no one thought of using them.

The car was filling with acrid smoke and sparks were still being scattered about. When it was found impossible to force the side doors open, Valte, who was distressed by the pain of his burn, shoved his foot through the glass in the door, but the broken glass caught his leg and held it, cutting him in several places and holding him a prisoner through fear of more serious injury if he tried to go on through.

The windows were all closed on account of the cold weather, and none of the passengers knew how to open them. With the motorman and conductor temporarily disabled, the passengers were prisoners in the car. Stifling fumes poured from the fuse box, and every moment there was the danger of fire being started by the sparks.

The excitement and the cries of the women attracted the attention of Patrolman Blush, who pulled the pole off the overhead trolley wire, thus breaking the current. This ended the display of sparks and smoke. Lally and Lapetus were free to turn their attention to the doors, and eventually got them open.

An ambulance was summoned from the Brooklyn Hospital, and Dr. Cocke treated the injuries of Lally, Lapetus, and Valte. All were able to go home unaided, and the women were quieted as soon as the smoke and sparks ceased.

Several of the passengers condemned the new side-door type of car afterward. They contended the passengers could not get out when anything happened to the crew, which made the cars undesirable.

THREE HURT IN COLLISION.

Staten Island Car Leaves Rails and Crashes Into a Pole.

A trolley car bound to South Beach from St. George, Staten Island, left the rails at Norwood Avenue and Bay Street, Clifton, S. I., yesterday afternoon and ran half a block before it struck a pole on Norwood Avenue. The collision shook and frightened fifteen passengers on the car and injured three. The injured:

HERGENHEIM, Mrs. HENRY, 55 years old, Simonson Avenue, Clifton; cut about the head and badly bruised.

REILLY, FRANK, police Sergeant of the Stapleton Precinct; cut on the right hip and right arm, and bruised about the body.

SEDWELL, Miss EMILY, 19 years old, Maple Avenue, Clifton; cut about head and face and bruised about body.

None of the injured would go to a hospital. There is a curve where the collision occurred, and the police said the motorman tried to take it at too high a speed.

SHOTS FIRED ON ELEVATED.

Three Boys with Pistol Alarm Passengers and Escape.

A panic was caused on the downtown Third Avenue Elevated Station at 125th Street last night soon after 6 o'clock, when three boys at the end of the platform fired three shots from a revolver just as a train was about to enter the station. The platforms were well filled. Several women screamed and there was a hasty scramble for cover by persons who expected a shooting affray.

Patrolman Farrell ran from the street to the platform, but the three boys had entered the departing train. A revolver with three recently discharged shells was found in the newspaper waste can on the platform.

FIVE YEARS FOR VALUATION

And Railroad Commission Work Will Cost $12,000,000, Says Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—"Valuation of the railroads of the country will cost the Federal Government between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 and it will take the commission appointed by President Wilson to do the work five years to complete its task, largely because of the immense amount of water stock included in the capitalization of the roads," declared Thomas W. Hulme, real estate agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad and Secretary of the commission, to-day. Mr. Hulme told of the results accomplished by the commission since it was appointed last Fall, and outlined the work yet to be done.

The total capitalization of all the railroads in the United States is $19,000,000,000," he said. "This valuation, as placed by the railroads themselves, is reduced to $15,000,000,000 when the bonds outstanding that overlap are eliminated. This capitalization includes the watered stock. How much this amounts to it will be very difficult to determine.

BOMB EXPLODED IN LONDON CHURCH

Suffragettes Attempt to Wreck St. Martin's-in-the-Fields at Every Service.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 5.—An attempt to set fire to the famous church of St. Martin in the Fields, in Trafalgar Square, was made by suffragettes tonight. A bomb was used, and the ancient pews and two beautiful stained-glass windows were wrecked.

How the bomb came to be left in the church is not certain. It is believed, however, that it was left under one of the seats during the evening service.

One of the occupants of the damaged pew was a young woman, fashionably dressed, carrying a large muff. After the service she remained for communion. It is believed that while kneeling she produced the bomb from her muff, set the mechanism going, and placed it beneath the seat.

The church was closed in the usual way, with everything apparently in perfect order. Exactly at 10:30 o'clock the sound of an explosion was heard, followed by the smashing of glass. A volume of smoke poured from the windows on the south side of the church, which were seen to be broken.

An alarm of fire called the fire brigade, which was on the spot within a few minutes. The church was entered, but for several moments it was impossible to discover what had happened, owing to the alarming volume of smoke. No flames were visible, however, and when the smoke partially cleared away it was possible to make an examination.

The bomb was then discovered. It was a crude affair, made out of a tin canister, wrapped in suffragette literature and American cloth. It included a clockwork device, timed to go off at 10:30, and performed its function with surprising accuracy. The fuse was a piece of a candle, part of which was not burned away.

It was evidently intended to set the edifice on fire, for the infernal machine itself was too small to wreck any large portion of the church. Nevertheless, sufficient damage was caused to present a scene of ruin. Two pews were shattered, two stained-glass windows in the south wall were blown out, two electric globes were smashed, and the ceiling as slightly damaged. Part of the woodwork caught fire, but the flames were easily extinguished.

Prompt search was made for other bombs. Nothing, however, was found. The whole affair was of brief duration. By 10:45 o'clock the police left the building, and the crowd which had gathered melted away; but there was still a good deal of smoke, and the examination of the building was diligently continued.

CURED OF TONGUE CANCER.

Gelvin, Who Had Planned Suicide, Owes His Life to Radium.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 5.—Declaring that he had finally meant to take his own life if radium had failed to cure him, Franklin Pierce Gelvin, a prominent Denver man, just returned from Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, told to-day of what he pronounced on the authority of his physicians, to be the most effective treatment for cancer thus far experienced.

Mr. Gelvin is 62 years old. In addition to being cured of cancer, he says he was cured of deafness and catarrh, ailments which had not been superinduced by his cancer. He declares he returns to his family, a wife and daughter, as vigorous and healthy as he was at 25.

"I was the first Coloradan to be cured by the radium treatment," said Mr. Gelvin. "I was the first person, say my physicians, to be cured permanently of cancer of the tongue. It is as if I had begun a new life. Radium, the life-giving metal, is without doubt, the greatest boon given to mankind."

ROBBED FROM TAXI WINDOW.

Thief with Cane Hooked Girl's Gold Bag and Gems Worth $2,800.

Miss Nan Campbell of 200 West Fifty-eighth Street was conversing at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street last evening with Miss Helen Crane of the Manhattan Square Hotel and Frank Taylor of the Waldorf-Astoria. From her wrist there hung on a slender gold chain a Tiffany gold meshbag worth $500 that contained $200 in cash and two rings worth $2,800, one of them a diamond solitaire and the other an emerald ring set with many diamonds.

A taxicab with three men in it came slowly south on Fifth Avenue, hugging the curb. One of the men stuck a cane out of the window of the taxicab, caught Miss Campbell's meshbag on the crook of it, and deftly jerked the bag into the cab. The chauffeur at once threw on high speed and the taxicab darted down the avenue.

Miss Campbell and her friends ran after it, but before their shouts could attract the attention of police the taxi whirled around the corner west into Fifty-third Street and disappeared.

Miss Campbell reported her loss to the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Detective Fraser is hunting for the taxicab.

Lady Essex Flies at Hendon.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 5.—The Countess of Essex, formerly Miss Adela Grant of New York, made her first flight today, ascending at Hendon with Claude Grahame-White,

Continued on Page 3.

I.W.W. DEFIES POLICE TO PREVENT PARADE

Meeting and March Is Set for Next Saturday, as Clubbing Is Denounced.

SUGGEST RUSSIAN METHODS

To Meet What Is Called Russian Treatment—Two Gatherings Yesterday.

In spite of the clubbing of rioters at the meeting in Union Square on Saturday afternoon, leaders of the I. W. W., anarchists, and agitators of other schools held a large open-air meeting at Fifth Avenue and 110th Street last night and shouted defiance to the authorities of the city to stop their demonstrations.

They declared that they would hold another mass meeting in Union Square at 2 o'clock on next Saturday afternoon and would "parade the avenues of the wealthy," in spite of the police and detectives.

Miss Reba Edelson, who shielded "Joe" O'Carroll on Saturday by throwing her arms about his head when he was being clubbed by a policeman, intimated that further clubbing by the police would force them to adopt "remedies in vogue in Russia."

"The police brutality shown yesterday in Union Square was equal to that shown in Russia," she said. "The police and Mayor Mitchel, working through fakers who represented themselves as representatives of labor organizations, gathered a crowd for yesterday's meeting. When the police saw there was no riot or bloodshed they created riot and caused bloodshed themselves. They rode into the throng on horseback, trampling down women and children.

"But if the police think they can stop this movement by splitting our heads, they have another thought coming to them. The movement will go on until there are no more parasites—no more capitalists. They can kill, hang, jail, or club us, but can't kill our spirits, and the harder they fight the harder we'll fight back.

"If the American police think they can silence us by beating, then we will have to carry on our propaganda in secret, as is done in Russia. Conditions here are becoming as bad as in Russia, and the same measures to remedy them as are in vogue in Russia will have to be adopted, for where free speech is not allowed, other modes of expression must be resorted to."

Morris Fagan, another speaker, referred to the police who helped suppress the Saturday meeting as "wild Russian Cossacks," and to the clubbing as "legal slaughter." Tannenbaum, he said, would come out of jail, not subdued, but a greater leader than ever.

Alexander Berkmann, editor of Mother Earth, an anarchistic monthly, also spoke from the folding stand the leaders brought along. He was heckled by several youths in the audience when he said that he hadn't voted for twenty years because he considered American politics a fake.

New York policemen and city authorities were called fiends, monsters, brutes, Cossacks and a number of other harsh names, preceded by empnatic adjectives at a conference of agitators of the unemployed and representatives of labor organizations yesterday afternoon in "The Modern School" of the Francisco Ferrer Association in 107th Street, between Madison and Park Avenues. The object of the conference was to arrange a protest meeting and demonstration against the suppressing of the Union Square mass meeting on Saturday afternoon.

Adolf Wolff, who was arrested at Saturday's meeting, and liberated on bail on Saturday night, attended the conference and was lionized. Joseph Larica, a shoemaker, who was also released on bail, exhibited a swollen jaw and a series of bumps on his scalp from Saturday's clubbing.

"It's getting worse here than it ever was in Russia," Wolff declared. "Police on horseback rode into the crowd at Union Square without the least provocation. Had there been no police present there would have been no riot. Joe O'Carroll would have been killed if Miss Edelson hadn't put her arms about his head to make the police stop hitting him. By these methods they will succeed only in spreading discontent and revolution."

The conference decided to hold another mass meeting of the unemployed in Union Square at 2 o'clock next Saturday afternoon, and to hold a meeting of protest against the "uncalled for brutality of New York police" the latter part of this week. The time and place of the protest meeting are to be decided by a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of the Unemployed this afternoon at 13 West Eleventh Street, headquarters of the International Defense League, which was organized at the time of Tannenbaum's arrest.

Announcement was made that on April 19 a protest meeting would be held in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Defense League "to educate the public regarding the number and needs of the unemployed, and to protest against the conviction of Frank Tannenbaum."

At yesterday's conference representatives of the labor unions considerably outnumbered delegates from the so-called "army of the unemployed." Berkmann said thirty-three labor organizations which had participated in previous activities of the unemployed were represented, and that delegates from four new organizations presented their credentials for the first time. These were the International Hotel Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; the Inside Iron and Bronze Workers, the Universal Co-operative Association, and the Hebrew Trades Association.

In explaining the interest of the labor unions, Berkmann indicated that the fight of the unemployed, which started as a campaign for "bread and a place to sleep," had resolved itself into an organized campaign to increase the membership of different unions and the I. W. W., which was also represented yesterday.

"We want to get the unemployed to join the unions," he said, "so that there will be no forces for employers to draw their 'scabs' from in times of strikes. Then the labor organizations can enforce their demands to the letter."

Wolff, who is a Belgian and a sculptor of the Impressionistic School, said something ought to be done about lack of comfortable accommodations in district jails of the city. He spent four and a half hours in the cell before he was bailed out by Bolton Hall, a single tax leader, on Saturday.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, Solomon King, a Russian, who refused to give his address, was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy on a charge of malicious mischief, and held in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow. He was arrested by Detective Furey in a crowd of I. W. W. sympathizers at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth

Continued on Page 3.

ROOSEVELT NEAR MANAOS.

Soon to Leave the Madeira River and Travel by Land.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 5.—A dispatch from Manaos reports that one section of the expedition which accompanied Col. Roosevelt and Col. Rondon has arrived at Calama, and that another section is at present at Porto Velho.

The members of these parties are on their way to Manaos and will leave the Madeira River in a few days, continuing their journey by land.

BRYAN HAS NOT RECOVERED.

Uncertain Whether Secretary Can Leave His House To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—At the residence of Secretary Bryan to-night it was not known whether he would be able to leave his house to-morrow.

Mr. Bryan is suffering from an attack of grip and was obliged to cancel an engagement to speak at Passaic, N. J., in behalf of the candidacy of James J. O'Byrne, the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district. The campaign there will close Monday night, and it is not probable that Mr. Bryan will be able to participate in the finish.

MORGANS AT HARVARD.

J. P. Morgan and Two Sons to be There Commencement Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5.—Commencement week at Harvard will be a gala week for the Morgans of New York. J. Pierpont Morgan, head of the family, will be among old associations and old associates, celebrating with the class of 1889. Junius S. Morgan, his son, also will be celebrating. This is his final year at Harvard, and he will receive his degree of Bachelor of Arts at that time. Henry S. Morgan, the youngest of the Morgan family, will join in the funmaking, coming from Groton School, where he is studying for entrance to Harvard.

The class of 1889 will have four days of merrymaking, which will include a picnic, with athletic contests, and a day at the seashore.

PRESIDENT'S NEXT TASK.

Will Take Up Solution of National Drainage Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—According to Edmund T. Perkins, President of the National Drainage Congress, President Wilson will ask Congress next session to provide for internal improvements, such as flood prevention, water power development, irrigation and the systematization of river and harbor expenditures. Mr. Perkins said to-day that the President had informed him that with the canal tolls and the anti-trust questions disposed of, the Administration would turn its attention to urging such improvements.

Mr. Perkins disclosed that the National Drainage Congress was having difficulty with its work because of lack of funds, having expended all its money in rescue and educational work as a result of the disastrous floods in Ohio and other sections of the West.

Realizing the need of educational work to arouse the country to the economical and humanitarian necessity of preventing the floods which have caused such loss of life and property, Speaker Champ Clark made a statement to Mr. Perkins, in which he said:

"Upon the National Drainage Congress rests the responsibility of arousing the people of the United States to the immediate necessity of providing for flood prevention and drainage of our swamp lands, as is provided for in my bill, H. R. 8189, so that steps may be taken to prevent the annual $100,000,000 flood loss; that 1,000 annual deaths from malaria be prevented, and that 75,000,000 acres of swamp land be converted into producing farms, adding $1,000,000,000 yearly to our annual wealth within our own borders. There is a yearly death and property loss in the United States far in excess of any we did or ever will suffer from a foreign foe."

SUNDAY AS SUICIDE CURE.

Evangelist Called to Pennsylvania University to Uplift Students.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Provost Edgar Smith of the University of Pennsylvania said to-day that he had asked Billy Sunday, the evangelist, to the university in order to divert the minds of the students to things spiritual and thereby avoid, if possible, the recurrence of the so-called suicide wave which recently affected the student body. Although it was declared by the college authorities that there was absolutely no connection between the cases, three students recently ended their lives within two weeks.

"After the suicides I could not sleep," said the Provost. "The shock of the first suicide depressed me, the second unnerved me, and the third left me with that feeling of having suffered some great loss.

"The suicides caused me many moments of deep thought. I wondered what there is lacking in a college life that left the young men with no resources to tide them over the shoals and sorrows of life and guide them to a safe port. I tried to think of possible ways to lead the students from the channel that was leading them to self-destruction, and I decided it would be necessary to lift the minds of the students away from their imaginary troubles to the contemplation of their Creator.

"Billy Sunday came to my mind, and I immediately proceeded to carry the thought into effect. The enthusiasm the students showed over him was a revelation to me, and the results exceeded my fondest expectations.

"I would prefer to turn out young men imbued with a desire to live righteous lives and with only a modicum of learning rather than the most learned and accomplished 'good-for-nothing' in the world."

$20,000 Fire Near Two Big Hotels.

Fire in the basement and first floor of the six-story building occupied by Georges, a clothier, at 42 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday evening aroused guests in the Hotel McAlpin and the Waldorf-Astoria and blocked traffic on the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown line for three-quarters of an hour. The fire did $20,000 damage.

Otto Reimer Killed by a Train.

Otto Reimer, a retired manufacturer of elevators, came east along Eighth Street, Hoboken, yesterday at noon and waited at the foot of the steps just west of the New Jersey Connecting Railroad's tracks for a northbound West Shore Railroad shuttle train to pass. He stepped from behind the shuttle train into the path of a southbound freight train and was killed. Mr. Reimer was 55 years old, and left a wife and five children.

Snowstorm in Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 5.—A blinding snowstorm prevailed throughout this section for several hours today. Except on the mountains the snow melted as fast as it fell.

DANIELS BARS DRINK IN NAVY

Issues an Order Banishing All Intoxicants from War Vessels, Yards, and Naval Stations.

IT GOES INTO EFFECT JULY 1

Puts an End to the Officers' "Wine Mess," the Last Drinking Tradition of the Service.

SURGEON GENERAL BACKS IT

Secretary Tells of Officers Being Dismissed for Intoxication Who Learned to Drink on Cruises.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—There will be a sensation among the officers of the United States Navy when it becomes known through this and other newspaper dispatches on Monday morning that the use of any intoxicating liquors on vessels of the American Navy is to be prohibited. The order of prohibition has been signed by Secretary Daniels and will become effective on July 1. It applies also to Navy Yards and Naval Stations, which means that officers on duty and residing at these places will be forbidden to offer the inevitable cocktail or a bottle of beer to guests at their houses.

Secretary Daniels's new order, which is in the form of an amendment to the Navy regulations, wipes out the "wine mess" on war vessels. The wine mess is the system by which an officer may obtain wine, beer or any non-spirituous liquor from the wine steward. On some ships the purchase of a bottle of beer, for example, is entered in a book and charged against the officer, but the general practice is to sign slips such as are used in most clubs, these being returned to the officer when he pays his wine mess bill at the end of the month. Under Secretary Daniels's new regulation the wine mess will be operative hereafter only for obtaining cigars and cigarettes.

The use or introduction of whiskey and other spirituous liquors on naval vessels has been prohibited for many years. Up to a short time before the beginning of the Civil War enlisted men drew a grog ration and the abolition of this brought forth a famous navy ditty, written by the late Pay Director Casper Schenck, the refrain of which was:

They raised our pay five cents a day.
But stopped our grog forever.

Old Canteen Order.

The wine mess is an institution recognized by the naval regulations. It applies only to commissioned and warrant officers.* Some years ago the Navy Department left it optional with commanding officers of war vessels to permit enlisted men to purchase beer from the canteen, but in the few cases where the option was exercised affirmatively on the petition of bluejackets and marines, the practice was soon abandoned, mainly at the instance of the enlisted men themselves. In his comment on the order abolishing the use of non-spirituous intoxicating beverages by officers, Secretary Daniels contends that it is an incongruity to permit officers to have such liquors while they are forbidden to the enlisted men.

The new order is simply an amendment to the Navy regulations and goes forth as an executive command having the approval of President Wilson, as commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the United States. The amended text follows:

The use or introdu

hand. It is the naval profession. Experience has shown the wisdom of having no intoxicants on our ships for the young men who enlist. I believe experience has demonstrated that a uniform rule should prevail in the navy for all who enlist in the service, from the highest rank to the youngest enlisted man or officer who comes into the service, and that the abolition of the wine mess will be justified."

Surgeon General Braisted in his recommendation to abolish the wine mess wrote:

In accordance with your request, based, in part, upon a perusal of the enclosed copy of an article by Col. L. M. Maus, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, upon "Alcohol and Racial Degeneracy," I present herewith certain information relative to the alcohol problem—for it is still a problem—in the Navy.

The use of alcoholic stimulants in our service was inherited, with many outgrown customs, at the very birth of the American Navy, and was, until comparatively recent years, recognized officially to the extent of issuing a daily allowance of spirits on shipboard. An appreciation of the evils directly and indirectly attendant upon the use of intoxicants, even in moderate degree, has, however, grown steadily in strength within the service itself, fostered, no doubt, by an awakening of public sentiment distinctly unfavorable to intemperance. This is shown by a progressive diminution in the number of admissions to the sick list for alcoholism, and by the enactment of legislation tending to restrict the use of intoxicating liquors by all persons in the naval and military services of the United States.

The articles "for the government of the navy" which are based on law, state that "distilled spirits shall be admitted on board vessels of war only upon the order and under the control of the medical officers of such vessels and to be used only for medicinal purposes." As further showing the trend of legislation, the following extract is quoted from Section 38 of the "Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment," approved Feb. 2, 1901:

The sale of, or dealing in, beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen, or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, is hereby prohibited.

From the above it must be clear that Congress has plainly set the stamp of disapproval upon the use of intoxicants by persons in the naval and military services. It is therefore of interest to inquire how far the Navy Department, through official orders and regulations, has participated in this move in the way of reform. Reference to Article 827, Naval Instructions, 1913, seems particularly informing, and attention is invited to Paragraph 1, which reads as follows:

Wardoom officers may form a wine mess, of which all commissioned officers attached to the ship may become members upon the payment of mess entrance fees; but no officer shall be required to become a member thereof. Suitable locker room for wine mess stores shall be provided when fitting a ship for sea.

Unfair to Enlisted Men.

No doubt this paragraph conforms to the letter of the laws, but it may be an open question how far it fulfills these laws in spirit. As matters stand today, an enlisted man is, very properly, subjected to severe disciplinary measures if wine or beer be found in his possession on shipboard, yet the same man is constantly aware of the free use of alcoholic liquors on board ship, which is officially permitted to officers, and the too frequent dereliction which occur among them in consequence. The prohibition of alcohol to the men has rendered alcoholism among them almost a negligible quantity. Surely the officers should be in all respects models for the enlisted men in duty, habits, and deportment, and the example of officers drinking aboard ship, as fostered by the wine mess, and the numerous courts-martial of officers for drunkenness and the effects of alcohol are destructive of discipline and morale, bad for the enlisted men, and detrimental to the reputation and good name of the service. The navy is comparable in many respects to a great business organization, but no efficient corporation in civil life would tolerate such a condition of affairs.

Supported by Public Sentiment.

The restrictive measures which are now enforced, so far as they go, accord with legislative action, are supported by public opinion, and a steadily increasing service sentiment, and are based on sound moral and physiological principles.

Why then are they effective for a part of the personnel only instead of applying with equal force to the whole? It is difficult to find a satisfactory answer, especially in view of the youth of some of our officers, who may now be commissioned at 22 years of age, and the proposed reduction of the minimum to 20. To assume that even the moderate use of alcohol will better equip them physically for forty years of active service, or mentally to more or less responsibilities of the gravest import, or intellectually to solve problems which may involve our national existence, or morally to represent this country at home or abroad, is against all reason. It may be stated as a fact that, except as a temporary expedient in certain cases of illness, the use of alcohol is harmful and its abuse disastrous alike to the individual and to the human race. Its use in the service is based only on outworn customs, and there is no authority, by law or otherwise, for its continuance, except as contained in the naval instructions.

You have asked my opinion on this matter and I have expressed it frankly, uninfluenced by prejudice or traditions of the past. In view of the foregoing, I find it my plain duty to make the following recommendations:

That a general order be issued in substance as follows:

On and after July 1, 1914, the use or introduction, for drinking purposes, of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station, is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order.

That Article 827, Naval Instructions, 1913, be revoked or modified in accordance with the general order specified above.

It is probable that upon certain occasions international courtesy might render it advisable to temporarily modify such a regulation. This could readily be done by departmental order. At the same time efforts might be made to obtain an appropriation for the entertainment of our foreign guests in a manner which would avoid the possible appearance of criticising their own customs and regulations.

Result Is Problematical.

To what extent the new prohibitory regulation will be observed or enforced is a matter that only time can demonstrate. Traffic in all intoxicating beverages on army reservations has been under a legal ban for thirteen years, but the statute has not been construed to forbid officers from pursuing their own inclinations with regard to serving wines and liquors in their quarters. Naval officers decline to be quoted concerning the prohibition, but some of them take the ground that it is an interference with personal liberty, while others are inclined to dismiss it with the intimation that they do not care.

Surgeon General Braisted's statement that the use of intoxicants in the navy is steadily diminishing is borne out by the testimony of those who are familiar with the workings of the wine mess. Very little wine or beer is drunk at table except on occasions when there is a special entertainment. Officers who can afford wine are inclined to forego its use because there are so many other officers who either cannot afford it or have no inclination to drink it. In these days, when an officer must keep a clear mind in order to perform his duties, the force of example and the danger of reprimand from superiors are potent reasons for the diminution in the amount of intoxicants consumed on shipboard.

After July 1 the naval officer who has been in the habit of drinking a bottle of beer in the mess room before turning in will have to give it up. Only the closest scrutiny, however, will prevent officers so inclined from keeping intoxicants in their own rooms, and as it would be manifestly impossible for them to keep a supply of beer or wine on hand the suggestion is that stronger potions, occupying much less space, could be substituted. An officer's room is his castle, and the use of forbidden spirits there is a matter which will be determined largely by the individual inclinations of those who are willing to take the chance of violating the regulations.

3,000 SALOONS IN PERIL.

50,000 Illinois Women Voters to Decide Their Fate on Tuesday.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Three thousand saloons in Illinois will survive or perish Tuesday by the votes of 50,000 women voters in 300 townships where "wet and dry" elections are to be held. The women voters hold the balance of power, but their vote is an unknown quantity. All except fifteen of these 300 townships are now wet and the prohibition forces are seeking to turn them into the dry column.

Chief among the cities where the fight centres are Springfield, Joliet, Aurora, Elgin, Rock Island, Moline, Decatur, Bloomington, and Woodstock. Anti-saloon forces in Chicago to-night announced their decision to launch a campaign of education to culminate in a fight in 1915 or 1916 to vote Chicago dry.

F. Scott McBride, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, predicts that more than 75 per cent. of the women who will cast their ballots on Tuesday will vote against the sale of liquor, arrangements have been made for the women's ballots to be put in separate ballot boxes and the count will show how many voted for and against the saloons.

FUGITIVE CAUGHT IN GENOA.

Latterulo, with Father and Sister, Has $33,000 When Found.

David C. Thornhill, General Superintendent of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, received a cablegram yesterday from one of the agency's detectives in Naples, saying that Vincenzo Latterulo, for whom the District Attorney's office has a bench warrant, charging that he obtained money under false pretenses, had been arrested in Genoa. Mr. Thornhill said $33,000 was found on Latterulo and members of his family arriving at Genoa from the United States. The prisoner was taken to Naples.

According to the police, Latterulo, who is about 30 years old, disappeared on Dec. 20, 1913, from his home, in West New Brighton, S. I., leaving his father and sister. On Dec. 16 he obtained $16,000 from the Havemeyer Trading Company, 17 Battery Place, on fraudulent bills of lading, the police said. Prior to that he had obtained $33,000 in a similar manner from Louis Fisher, President of the United States Commercial Company, at 90 Wall Street.

The police said the Hagemeyer Trading Company and the United States Commercial Company, on learning that Latterulo was obtaining money from both of them, demanded certified bills of lading from him on Dec. 16. He promised to bring them next day, but failed to return. From Dec. 20 the police kept a watch on the Latterulo home and followed the father and sister of Vincenzo until they sailed on the Stampalia on March 10. They arrived at Naples and were followed to Genoa, where they joined Vincenzo. The American Ambassador was notified that Latterulo would be held pending receipt of extradition papers.

SIEGEL JURY REPORT TO-DAY

Expected to Give Result of a Month's Inquiry.

The Grand Jury which has been investigating Henry Siegel and his partner, Frank E. Vogel, in connection with their private banking business, is expected to report to-day. It started an investigation of their transactions more than a month ago. Already the Grand Jury has found one indictment charging grand larceny in the first degree against each of the men, and two joint indictments charging that they received bank deposits when insolvent.

Levy Mayer returned to Chicago yesterday. He represented Mrs. Vogel and the Nelson Morris family, of which she is a member, in the offer to raise $500,000 with which to pay part of the claims of the depositors on condition that Siegel and Vogel be allowed to pay the balance dollar for dollar. Mr. Mayer went back to make a report of his investigation. He may return to New York in a few days.

Henry Siegel could not be found yesterday at the Hotel Majestic, where he lives, nor could Mr. Vogel be found at the Great Northern Hotel up to a late hour last night. It was not known where they were. John B. Stanchfield of their counsel was asked if there had been a conference yesterday to discuss their cases, and he could give no information about the matter, having been at Islip, L. I., all day.

FREE TOLLS FIGHT GOES ON TO-MORROW

Repeal Bill Then Before Senate Committee, Where Opponents Preponderate.

DEMAND FOR HEARINGS

If Held, No Report Is Likely for Two Weeks—Leading Republicans Solid for President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President's campaign to repeal the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act, which has been occupying the Senate informally since the Repeal bill passed the House, will begin in earnest in the upper chamber on Tuesday, when the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, which has the bill in hand, holds its first meeting.

The chances are that the Administration's supporters at this stage will gain little advantage. But while the opponents of repeal safely outnumber the Administration men on the committee, the President has already received assurances from two Democratic members that they will vote to bring the bill before the Senate, though they will oppose it on the floor.

The contest promises to be bitter and personal, and if it is decided in less than four weeks the President will have every cause to congratulate himself. Every poll taken so far shows that he will win in the end, but for the last day or two the indications have been that his Republican support will be pared down to the core, while five or six Democrats are certain to vote against him.

A curious feature of the struggle that has so far escaped attention is that while the President's Republican support is small in numbers it includes the ablest of the minority side, whose words carry more weight than those of any Republican who can be put in charge of the fight against repeal. On the side of the President will be Mr. Root of New York, once Secretary of War and Secretary of State, and recognized as the greatest international authority in the Senate. He will be supported by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who is widely read in international law and practice himself and is regarded as second only to Mr. Root. Mr. Lodge will be practically Republican floor leader for repeal.

With them will be associated Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals under the Republican régime, fought vigorously against the exemption, and Mr. Burton of Ohio, a lawyer and scholar of wide recognition. It is not believed thatany one of these four will yield to the efforts of Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania to line up a solid Republican party against President Wilson for the sake of the political effect.

Mr. Lodge, for instance, ignores party lines altogether on international questions, and will insist on a non-partisan reason for the course he pursues.

The first struggle will come when the committee takes up the question of hearings on the bill. The Administration supporters are anxious to avoid hearings, as tending merely to delay. But the hearings are demanded, not so much for the sake of presenting arguments outright against repeal, as for explaining amendments to the repeal bill, and the opposition, which controls the committee, is expected to try to pave the way for a struggle to amend by granting full hearings to Senators who have suggested amendments.

If hearings are granted—and it is rare that a Senator fails to get a hearing on a measure he has proposed—it probably will be almost two weeks before the bill reaches the Senate. But in the meantime the gist of the last week will be repeated in frqunt outbursts of criticism against th Administration with speeches in its defense.

The capture of Torreon or any other obvious incident in Mexico will afford a recess for discussing international affairs, and any discussion along those lines will gravitate toward the tolls dispute, which many Senators believe touches every international dificulty now before the United States.

HECKLES KAROLYI, DOWNED BY CHEERS

Socialist Upsets Second Meeting of Welcome for Leader of Hungarian Democrats.

CROWD FIGHTS TO ENTER

Police Forced to Use Their Clubs in Guarding Doors to the Central Opera House.

Thirty-six hundred Hungarians, men and women of all ages, crowded into the hall at the Central Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh Street, and the police kept more than 1,000 outside, last night, when Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Independent Forty-eights and the allied Opposition Party of Hungary, started his crusade among the 2,000,000 Hungarians in this country to obtain money and sentiment to help the crusade in Hungary for universal suffrage and a larger measure of liberty.

The meeting was held under the auspices of sixty-three Hungarian societies of New York, many of which are composed of Socialists. Many of the banners displayed last night bore portraits of Louis Kossuth. Behind the stage were draped Hungarian and American flags, and the red banner of the International Socialists, with mottoes in Hungarian.

When Count Karolyi came into the hall the 3,600 persons in the audience arose with cries of "Elyen!" the Hungarian hurrah, which sounds more like a lamentation than a cheer. There was a great demonstration for several minutes. On the same principle that the Wilson cheer at a National Convention was made to last longer than the Roosevelt cheer a few days before, the demonstration last night was kept up with a view of excelling one that he had received the afternoon before. The reception last night was complicated slightly by Hungarian politics in New York City. When Count Karolyi first arrived Nepsrava Berko, a Hungarian leader and newspaper publisher, took possession of him and had charge of Saturday's reception. Last night's meeting was conducted by leaders of the faction opposed to Berko.

For a time last night it seemed as if the meeting would be as tumultuous as some of the sessions of the Hungarian Parliament. Count Karolyi is an aristocrat, though he leads the Democratic Party of Hungary. Most of his hearers last night were Socialists. Because he is the most ardent advocate of universal suffrage in Hungary, the Socialists there have accepted him for a leader. Most of the Socialists at the meeting last night accepted him in the same spirit, but a few could not forgive him for being an aristocrat and for being wealthy.

Ignatz Custar had hardly opened the meeting, when one Socialist from the back gallery shouted in Hungarian something that sounded like:

"Why does Karolyi come here for money when he has plenty of wealth in Hungary."

Amoment later, when the others at the meeting had caught the drift of this, there was pandemonium. Many cried: "Put him out!" Count Karolyi and every one else on the platform waved and shouted in an effort to restore order. It was five minutes before it was quiet again. The Socialist who had asked the question was still in the room.

The Count was cheered heartily when he was introduced. He began with a few words in English. Then, in Hungarian, he replied to the man who had criticised him. He told of his sacrifices for the cause, and of further offers he had made which his party had refused. This was greeted with prolonged "Elyens." Still the extreme Socialists were not entirely silenced. Several times through his speech he was interrupted by shouts, but his audience roared down interruptions with such promptness that Count Karolyi was not able to catch the sense of the questions in order to reply to them. He said in English:

"Because I understand that there are American society women here and representatives of the American press, I think it is polite and I think it is my duty to say a few words first in English. I fear, though, that I shall have difficulty in making myself understood.

"You see, in Hungary now we are passing through a sad period in our political life. Hungary is held down by Austria, so that we cannot develop in a national and democratic way. That has been why so many patriotic Hungarians have come to America to seek more liberty and a better chance to develop.

"They came here for a moral and financial development that was not possible in Hungary, and they did not come in vain. They found here what they were seeking, a country full of liberty, full of democracy, and full of sympathy for those who were crushed down. This was so even before the great war of 1861, in which Kossuth, our great patriot, took part after he had been chased out of his fatherland. He found in this country that shelter which was denied him in his own country."

One of the New York Hungarians, Szabados Zador, who preceded Count Karolyi, said that the Hungarians were ground down by taxes which fell heavily on the poor man and lightly on the rich; that the country had few schools and practically no hospitals; that 200,000 infants died there yearly because of the lack of physicians outside of the great cities; that there were 1,500 physicians in Budapest and only 3,700 in all Hungary; that seven-eighths of the Members of Parliament were aristocrats or men of wealth; that 6,000,000 out of 18,000,000 persons could not read or write; that Hungary, in spite of its lack of schools and hospitals, had 18,000 priests and ministers, and that the property and literacy test for voters would hold down the poorer classes as long as it lasted.

Alexander Nicholson, who was in the crowd outside the opera house, was taken to Night Court by Special Officer McAvey on the charge that he had disturbed the peace by attempting to break into the meeting.

Nicholson said that the special officer who had arrested him had clubbed him. After hearing witnesses who had gone to the Night Court from the theatre, Magistrate Freschi dismissed the charge against Nicholson and held Special Officer McAvey in $500 bail for Special Sessions on a charge of assault.

Four policemen guarded the doors at the entrance to the Opera House after the hall was as full as the fire regulations would permit, and were kept busy by the great crowd outside which clamored to be admitted. When Count Karolyi arrived at 9 o'clock the hundreds in the street cheered and pressed around him. An escort of policemen was necessary to force a way through the crowd for him.

When the doors of the theatre were opened for Count Karolyi and his party many in the crowd attempted to rush through after them. The policemen drew their clubs and began to use them. One man was severely cut about the head by a nightstick before the jam at the entrance was broken up.

HUSBAND SEEKS MISS LARUE

Byron Chandler Arrives to Make Peace with Wife.

Byron Chandler of New Hampshire arrived from Paris yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, accompanied by his daughter. He appeared to be very anxious to see his wife, Grace La Rue, the actress, who arrived ten days ago on the Lusitania of the Cunard Line.

"Is my wife still here?" he asked persons who met him on the ship at Quarantine, and when answered in the affirmative he said: "I have not heard from her for several weeks."

"Has she begun divorce proceedings?" was his next question.

When told that Mrs. Chandler had not begun suit, but had contemplated that step, he was said, her husband added: "Then I am in time. If I can see her first everything can be fixed up, and we will go to France together and live in peace."

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler were among the audience at the Winter Garden last night, but they did not meet or speak to each other before or after the concert. Each sat apart with a group of friends. They may have seen each other, though they gave no sign of recognition as they departed after the concert.

KILLED SON AND HIMSELF.

Double Crime of Frank Mueller of Riverhead Due to Despondency.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 5.—Frank Mueller, until a few years ago one of the largest property owners in this part of Long Island, killed his six-year-old son William with a razor this morning and then committed suicide.

The double crime was discovered tonight by Earl Mueller, an older son, who had gone to his father's apartment in search of his younger brother. Mueller did not live with his wife and children, but occupied a room in a boarding house a few blocks away from Mrs. Mueller's home. The body of the boy was found on the kitchen floor and that of the father in the bedroom. A partly filled bottle of laudanum was on a table in the bedroom.

Despondency resulting from the misfortunes that had deprived him of his property is believed to have caused a derangement of Mueller's mind. He called at his wife's home yesterday and asked her to let the youngest child go with him for a walk. Mrs. Mueller consented. As the child had not returned at nightfall she sent Earl in search of him.

The Muellers had three children. One is in a boarding school. Earl, the eldest, and William, the youngest, made their home with their mother.

Injury Fatal to Mrs. Fox.

Mrs. John Fox, 33 years old, of Huntington, L. I., who was injured in an automobile accident at Huntington on Sunday, March 22, died yesterday in the Jamaica Hospital. She had suffered a broken right thigh and wrist, internal injuries and injuries to the head. At first it was believed her skull had been fractured.

Mrs. Stevens in Critical State.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., April 5.—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, national President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who is ill at her home here, was reported considerably worse to-night. Her condition is critical.

TELLS OF BIG GRAFT IN DISEASED CATTLE

Taylor Says State Bureau Pays for Sick Animals and Gives Them to Institutions.

USED THERE FOR FOOD

Other Condemned Animals Given to Butchers and Sold for Meat, Milk Committee Official Charges.

Paul E. Taylor, Secretary of the New York Milk Committee, issued a statement yesterday in which he attacked the State Department of Agriculture. In his statement he said:

"In proportion to the amount of the appropriations, the State Department of Highways has nothing on the State Department of Agriculture in so far as crookedness and disloyalty to public trust are concerned.

"The Department of Agriculture has been using the taxpayers' money for what they call State experiments under the Bang system, but it has been proved in many cases to be a system by which the taxpayers' money is used for taking off the hands of a selected list of cattle dealers, at the highest price permitted by law, diseased dairy cows and consigning them to some friendly private institution or to some personal friends of officials of the department. The Bang system is then applied by banging them in the head and using the beef in the institution or for keeping the local butcher supplied with meat at the expense of the State."

Mr. Taylor charged that the Lincoln Agricultural School, at Lincolndale, N. Y., which he said was a private institution, received 132 diseased cows in six months from Dec. 28, 1912, of which seventy-five were slaughtered to feed the inmates, most of whom were sent to the institution by the New York City Department of Charities. The city paid $206 each a year for their support, he said. He charged also that no official Inspector, but a local physician, had approved the use of the cattle for food. In referring to the Lincoln School Mr. Taylor said:

On Jan. 28, 1913, fifteen diseased registered Ayreshires were sent to this institution, of which eleven were promptly killed for food purposes.

On Jan. 31, 1913, twenty diseased Holsteins were sent to this institution, and eleven of them were killed for food purposes. Fifteen days after the shipment of the Holsteins the institution received three Jerseys, of which two were promptly killed for food purposes. Eleven days after the receipt of the Jerseys four Holsteins were received, two of which were also promptly killed for food purposes.

Other shipments made by the State Department of Agriculture to this institution during the first half of 1913, as follows: On March 26, two registered Jerseys; April 10, twelve Holsteins; April 21, nine Grades; June 5, six Grades; June 23, twenty-five Jerseys and Grades, and June 30, twenty Grade cows.

The number of tuberculous cattle the Lincolndale institution received during the latter part of 1913 is not known at present to the New York Milk Committee. It is known, however, that so far during the present year this institution has received twenty-four cattle as follows: On Jan. 7, twenty Grades; Feb. 7, two Holsteins; March 3, two registered Holsteins. The manager of the institution justified the transaction with the department of Agriculture on the ground that the school was doing a good work for the boys which had been placed under its care and the State could well afford to furnish it with condemned tuberculous cows for feeding the inmates. This institution has now under construction a large slaughter house to handle future shipments of tuberculous cows which it expects to receive from the State.

The committee does not know whether or not the arrangement made by the New York City Department of Charities with the Lincolndale Institution for the care of inmates permit them to be fed almost entirely upon meat from diseased animals.

Mr. Taylor then passed to the department's alleged transactions with private individuals, saying:

"To show that the department's methods of making presents of cows to their friends for food purposes is not confined to institutions, the case of Mr. A. C. Kroone, Couyman's Hollow, N. Y., may be cited. An official of the Department of Agriculture has provided the information that Mr. Kroone received a large number of cows from the Department of Agriculture during 1911 and 1912. The records of 114 cows which were presented to Mr. Kroone under the Bang system show that 78 were killed for food purposes within the year of their receipt."

He closed his statement with this comment:

"In spite of these facts Gov. Glynn reappointed Commissioner Huson for another term as head of the Department of Agriculture, and the Legislature increased Commissioner Huson's salary from $6,000 to $8,000."

PASSING ON NEW DANCES.

Question of Permitting Them at Vacation Fund Ball Arises.

The question of permitting the new dances at the annual ball and entertainment of the Vacation Savings Fund at the Grand Central Palace on April 30 is to be considered to-night, when Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Anne Morgan, and other members of the Executive Committee meet the working girls in the Metropolitan Building. They will consider other details of the ball.

Following the discussion there will be an illustrated talk by Maj. Mack Salzman on "The Historical Points of the Hudson River and West Point."

BENEFACTOR

This Cigar is smoked by more men in more sections of the country than any other 6 cent Cigar in the world. The Invincible Size, 6 cts. Box of 25, $1.50.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

HONOR LEGION FUND FOR POLICE RELIEF

R. A. C. Smith Starts It with $1,000 for Families of Men Who Lose Lives on Duty.

QUARNIERI'S WIDOW FIRST

She Will Get a Payment of $200 To-day—Public Invited to Follow Dock Commissioner's Example.

An Honor Legion Fund for the immediate relief of policemen and their families in times of need has been founded in the Police Department at the suggestion of R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, who yesterday sent a check for $1,000 to Police Commissioner McKay as the first contribution. In a letter to the Police Commissioner, Mr. Smith said that the case of the wife and three children of Detective Joseph Guarnieri, who was shot and killed last Thursday by William Horgan, whom he was attempting to arrest, served to emphasize the need of such a fund.

Commissioner McKay immediately conferred with the President and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Honor Legion and the establishment of the fund was decided upon. The first payment from Mr. Smith's $1,000 will be $200 to Mrs. Joseph Guarnieri, to whom a check will be sent this morning. Future payments will be made at the discretion of a board consisting of two honorary and two active members of the Honor Legion, which will administer the fund. The members of this board, appointed yesterday, are R. A. C. Smith, Chairman, and Douglas I. McKay, the President of the Honor Legion and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Legion.

Commissioner McKay said last night that he hoped others would follow Mr. Smith's example and contribute to the fund until it became large enough to meet all emergency demands upon it. While the primary purpose is to provide immediate relief for the families of policemen killed in the performance of their duty, payments will also be made in meritorious cases to policemen in financial distress.

In his letter to the Police Commissioner, Mr. Smith had this to say regarding Mr. McKay personally:

"Let me take advantage of this particular opportunity to tell you that your decision to leave the Police Department gives me a feeling of regret. As a citizen interested in unselfish government, and as an admirer of commonsense deportment, I am impressed with the manner and disposition with which you met a trying situation existing at the time you assumed the duties of Police Commissioner. I am particularly impressed with the loyal citizen's spirit with which you have been willing to efface personal feeling and have stood at the wheel while the municipal craft you were identified with was being blown toward breakers."

WON'T PAINT THE LILY

But These Artist Farmers Will Decorate Their Vegetables.

Fritz Waerendorfer, an artist, arrived yesterday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, accompanied by Miss Gabi Moeschi and Miss Frieda Lagus, two of his models, all of whom have been living in an artistic community in Vienna, he said. The young women attracted attention during the voyage by going for the morning bath clad in pink striped pajamas.

Mr. Waerendorfer, who described himself as a decorative artist, said they were going to Florida to start artistic farming. He contended that the simplest vegetables could be made to please the eye by the addition of artistic effects. For instance, asparagus should have the tips tied with green ribbon, celery with faint French gray colors, beet root with deep cardinal, strawberries with pale pink and cabbages with shamrock green.

Miss Lagus appeared on the pier attired in a blue suit with a green waistcoat, a white hat, brown tie and collar and gray shoes.

BRING IRISH EXHIBIT.

Five Gaelic League Delegates Will Tour the Country.

Several prominent Irish-Americans were at the White Star pier yesterday to meet five delegates from the Gaelic League of Ireland. Miss Nelly O'Brien, Miss Elthne Kelly, Miss Teresa Halpin, Miss Anna Cassidy, and Fionan McCollum arrived and brought with them a large exhibit of Irish arts and crafts, with which they will tour the country.

Miss O'Brien, who is in charge of the exhibit, is a granddaughter of William Smith O'Brien, the '48 revolutionary leader, and a niece of Charlotte Grace O'Brien, the philanthropist, who is known in Irish circles in America as well as in Ireland. Mr. McCullum is the head organizer of the Gaelic League in Ireland.

The delegates said that April 5 was a lucky day to land in a new country on an expedition, because it was the ninth anniversary of King Brian Boru's great victory over his enemies.

DRIVES SPANIARDS OUT OF TORREON

Continued from Page 1.

wages, irrespective of the soap currency, should be paid them and other reforms instituted on penalty of confiscation of the ranch.

It is from this class that Villa's army is largely recruited, and the soldiers expressed their satisfaction when they heard of the expulsion order.

It is a great hardship, the Spaniards say, for most of them have their homes here. Many of them were born here and consider themselves Mexicans. In El Paso, however, they will find many of their countrymen who were expelled from Chihuahua and have been hoping against hope that Villa would be defeated at Torreon and that in the end Huerta would triumph and restore them to their homes.

City Recovering from Conflict.

It was hard to realize to-day that only three days ago this city was the scene of a great battle. Great pyres have incinerated the bodies of the slain, while the wounded have been removed to temporary hospitals.

The most impressive reminder of the conflict consists in the arrival of wounded soldiers, who are brought in from the field hospitals, where they fell in the preliminary fights at Sacramento, Noe, and other towns through which Villa forced his way to victory.

This city will be the provisional capital of Coahuila, and to-morrow Gen. Villa is expected to name state officers, who will act under martial law.

To guard against an epidemic all property owners have been instructed to put their places in a sanitary condition under penalty of $100 fine.

Many Wealthy Fled With Velasco.

The retreat of Gen. Velasco, the Federal commander, from this city, was much like that of Gen. Merchado from Chihuahua. When the latter fled to Ojinaga on the approach of Villa, the wealthy families and their retainers, who were said to have identified themselves with Huerta's cause, fled with him, taking with them such valuables as they could carry.

A similar train followed Velasco, for investigation to-day shows that their abandoned homes have been stripped of all portable property. They are now serving as quarters for rebel officers and men.

Velasco cut the wires behind him, and it cannot be learned here whether Gen Herrera has succeeded in checking their retreat or not.

RECALLS CAROTHERS'S PAPERS

Huerta Hits at Our Consul—Washington Says It Doesn't Matter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 5.—The exequator of George C. Carothers, American Consular Agent at Torreon, has been officially withdrawn by the Government. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, and the foreign legations have been notified that they are no longer to regard him as an American official. This has already been communicated to Washington. The only official reason given for the action is that Mr. Carothers has been too friendly with the enemies of this Government to continue to enjoy the privileges of a Consul. It is understood that orders have been issued to the Federal commanders and civil authorities to arrest Mr. Carothers, if they find him, and expel him from the country as an undesirable alien.

According to reports current here, Mr. Carothers sent word to a high official close to President Wilson that the Torreon situation was extremely serious, owing to reverses suffered by Villa, and therefore it was highly desirable that American papers should continue to print stories of Torreon's fall in order to prevent the sending of Federal reinforcements.

It is stated that several private messages were received here to-day confirming the continued assertions of the Government that the Federal forces still hold Torreon.

President Huerta is reported to have said:

"I will make no statement on Torreon until I have reports in which I have explicit confidence before me on my desk. I do not intend to trust to rumors and indefinite reports in making an official statement. I am morally confident that Torreon has not fallen, and would be willing to wager all I have on it, but I could not take oath that it has not on such evidence as I have at hand."

One story current here to-day was that Villa was having difficulty in keeping his men fighting and that many were deserting. The main rebel force was said to be at Jimenez, and minor columns at Parral and Tlahualilo. These reports were extremely indefinite and gave no details of the fighting.

It is asserted that many business men having interests in Torreon wired their home offices in London and New York to-day that they were confident that Torreon was still held by the Federals and that the report of the city's fall had been circulated by the rebels in order to induce Huerta to recall his reinforcements,which would make a stand at Saltillo or some other place, thus leaving Velasco unsupported and giving Villa a chance to recover from alleged defeats he had suffered.

On the streets of the capital to-day there was a general tendency to discredit the report that Torreon had been taken. Even some of the rebel sympathizers showed less confidence.

The foreign legations here are without any direct information, and it is said that some have reported to their Governments that until Washington has reports from other than rebel sources the Mexican capital will not credit the story that Villa has taken the city.

Several cases of Red Cross supplies have been received here from the American warships at Vera Cruz and will be sent to Torreon with the column of reinforcements. An American Red Cross physician is in charge of the supplies, which are being sent primarily for the succor of foreigners who may be wounded, although they may also be used for general humanitarian purposes.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, April 5.—A remarkable situation has been created here by the continuance of emphatic denials by the Government that Torreon has been lost, and the failure of any newspaper to publish the news that the city has fallen into the hands of the rebels.

From the National Palace to-day there came nothing but indignant protests against the assertions that Gen. Villa had captured Torreon. Señor Portillo y Rojas, the Foreign Minister, even went so far as to send to all the legations here and the Mexican legations abroad official assurances that the Government still held the Coahuila capital.

It was reported to-day on good authority that an order is about to be issued for the arrest of all persons found guilty of disseminating "alarming news" regarding Torreon. Eleven newspaper correspondents are said to be on the list.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The report that the Huerta Government had withdrawn the exequatur of George C. Carothers, Consular Agent at Torreon, could not be confirmed here to-night. At the residence of Secretary Bryan an inquiry brought the response that Mr. Bryan was not in any position to discuss matters pertaining to the State Department.

Elsewhere it was stated that withdrawal of Mr. Carothers's exequatur would make no difference, as Torreon was in possession of the Constitutionalists with whom he was dealing, and he would continue to carry out his special instructions to keep in touch with Gen. Villa, whom he knows intimately.

SAYS FIERRO KILLED BENTON.

Report That Carranza Commission Will Exonerate Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, April 5.—Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Commander of the Fort Bliss brigade headquarters, has received from a confidential agent of the Carranza Government information that the report which Carranza's commission is about to make to Carranza regarding the death of William S. Benton will implicate Major Fierro, Villa's favorite officer, who was present at the time Benton entered Villa's headquarters in Juarez.

This report, the confidential agent declares, will show that Benton was not killed in Villa's headquarters, but was taken to Samalayuca, near Juarez, where he was shot behind the right ear by Fierro with his revolver, and that later a volley of rifle shots was fired into his breast. The body, it is said, was then taken to Chihuahua, where it was buried.

Fierro, the report will recommend, should be executed as the man responsible for the Benton crime. This recommendation is expected to anger Villa, as Fierro has been his closest companion at Torreon. But Villa consented to the investigation on condition that Carranza should assume charge of the diplomatic affairs and relieve him of the responsibility for the situation which he created when he permitted Benton to be killed.

Fierro is now in prison on another charge.

SAY ZAPATA CAUGHT BISHOP

And Threatens to Crucify Him Unless Ransom Is Paid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 5.—Reports have been received in religious circles that Emiliano Zapata, the bandit leader, has captured José Ocampo, Bishop of Chilapa, Guerrero, and threatens to crucify him on Good Friday unless 50,000 pesos are forthcoming before that time. Zapata is reported to have been incensed because the Bishop reported that he was dead.

Two thousand Yaqui Indians have offered their services to Huerta to fight against Gen. Carranza's followers in Sonora and elsewhere, according to advices received here to-day.

The Indians are led by the nephew of Bulle, who was killed some time ago, after having been for many years chief of all the Yaqui tribes in Sonora.

HIDE FALL OF TORREON.

Military Chiefs at Vera Cruz Post Bulletins Claiming Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 5.—The military commanders here posted to-day on street corners bulletins denying the fall of Torreon and claiming repeated victories over Villa's forces.

The Mayflower will sail at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning with John Lind, President Wilson's envoy, who is going north to report.

I.W.W. DEFIES POLICE TO PREVENT PARADE

Continued from Page 1.

Street on Saturday afternoon, and charged with hurling a stone through a plate glass window of an importer's store.

SOCIALISTS PLAN CAMPAIGN.

Programme Discussed in Manhattan, Kings, and Queens.

The first of a series of meetings for the coming campaign of the New York City locals of the Socialist Party were held in Manhattan, Kings, and Queens Counties yesterday. The principal session was at the Labor Lyceum, Eighty-fourth Street near Second Avenue, where the Manhattan local meets. The Chairman was William Kohen, head of the Upholsterers' Union, and Mrs. Anna M. Sloan, wife of John Sloan, an artist, acted as Secretary. There was a sprinkling of women in the audience, the Socialist Party having decided in favor of woman suffrage.

Karl Heideman and Dr. Louis Lichtenstein reported on behalf of a committee appointed several weeks ago to devise a plan for increasing the membership of the Socialist Party and enlarging its influence. Heideman said the party should try to concentrate its strength on three Assembly districts of the east side. The party had lost lukewarm members to the Progressive Party, who voted the Progressive ticket on the ground that the Progressives came nearer to the principles of Socialism than any of the old parties. This loss had been more than made up in the last year.

It was decided to have organization meetings all over the city to Sept. 15 and open-air mass meetings from Sept. 15 to Election Day. A motion to appoint a committee to draft resolutions condemning the police for clubbing the I. W. W. agitators who tried to break up the mass meeting at Union Square on Saturday was referred to the Executive Committee.

ANARCHISTS TO GIVE A BALL.

Will Have a Larger Hall Uptown This Year.

BURNS COMPLETES HIS FRANK REPORT

Will Make It Public Early This Week—Expected to Pin Crime on Conley.

WHOLE COUNTRY WATCHING

Detective Says He Has Found Unanimous Sentiment for New Trial for Frank.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—Detective William J. Burns announced this afternoon that he expected to make public his report on the Leo M. Frank case Tuesday or Wednesday.

"Of course," he said, "something may occur to delay the report, but I do not anticipate any delay. My work on the case is practically complete and my report will leave no question as to the identity of Mary Phagan's slayer. There will not be a single ground for the public to contradict me."

Sentences dropped by the detective in his interview indicated more strongly than ever that Burns in his report will exonerate Frank and pin the crime upon upon Frank's negro accuser, Jim Conley.

"The Phagan mystery is no longer a mystery," said Mr. Burns. "We have cleared it. I was confident from the outset that we would have success. It was no difficult task, and our work was simple—merely the following of the criminal trend of mind, which left so many manifestations in the Phagan tragedy."

"Do you think that Frank should have a new trial?" he was asked.

"Unquestionably he should," was the quick reply.

"Because of the state of the public mind at the time of the trial or because of the evidence?"

"I shouldn't like to say anything that would anticipate my report," Mr. Burns replied. The detective to-morrow will seek conferences with Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey, Detective Chief Newport A. Lanford and William M. Smith, counsel for Jim Conley. Mr. Smith recently issued a statement attacking the detective. Mr. Burns will see Mr. Smith with a view to getting a talk with Conley.

"I do not expect opposition from any of these sources," Mr. Burns declared. "I feel assured that they will give me full co-operation, and that there will be nothing hostile in their attitude toward me. It is not necessary for me to see Conley, but I want to see him before I make my report. I have merely sought to get at the truth of the case, and I do not see that public officers should protest against assisting me in unearthing the truth. I do not think Solicitor Dorsey is the kind of man who would buck against co-operation with me."

Mr. Burns has just returned from a journey to New York, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, in all which cities he worked on phases of the Frank case.

"Did you find any material witnesses?" he was asked.

"I wouldn't say I found material witnesses," he replied, "but I did get material information. As I have always said, the solution of the case is right in Atlanta, but the information I obtained is valuable."

Mr. Burns seemed surprised at the great interest manifested in the case at the various places he visited. The moves in the case, he said, were being followed with interest throughout the whole country. He said sentiment was unanimous that Frank should have a new trial. Mr. Burns said he was asked everywhere about the charges of race prejudice and "frame-up" work by detectives.

"I had to explain over and over again," he said, "that the public excitement was caused by the atrocity of the crime and the fact that preceding crimes had gone unpunished. I declared again and again that the indignation was an evidence of a public conscience, which was aroused by the nature of the crime.

"People I talked with in Chicago were horrified that a man on trial for his life could be so vilified in a court room and in the rumor that was widespread before the trial—vilified to a degree that made his conviction on a charge of murder virtually impossible because I cleared up this phase of the case I probably was understood there to have declared Frank innocent."

FILLS DR. PRICE'S PULPIT.

Dr. G. A. MacDonald in Place of Pastor Who Is on Trial.

An unusually large congregation attended the morning service yesterday at the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the pastor is the Rev. Dr. Jacob E. Price, who is being tried by an Ecclesiastical Court on a charge of "unministerial conduct." Dr. Price himself was not present. His place in the pulpit was taken by the Rev. Dr. G. A. MacDonald, of Grace Methodist Church, Newburg, N. Y. Dr. MacDonald did not mention Dr. Price in his sermon. His subject was "Great Battles and Great Victories."

"There is, I dare say, not a person in this congregation who has not the thorn in the flesh and you are better men and women because of it," he said. "It is our weakness that helps to make us strong, that gives us sympathy for our fellow beings, none of whom is perfect."

E. B. Treat, a publisher at 241 West Twenty-third Street, who testified in favor of Dr. Price at Saturday's session of the court, said after the service that the congregation would take no action until after the verdict of the court had been made public.

"The congregation gave Dr. Price a vote of confidence when the charges against him were first preferred and that confidence still holds," he said.

The Ecclesiastical Court will meet for the third day of the trial this morning at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street. Witnesses for both sides will be heard and it is expected a verdict will be reached before night.

BARNES ON THE ELECTION.

Republicans Should Vote "According to Their Individual Belief," He Says.

William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued a statement yesterday giving the Republican position on the special election to-morrow. Mr. Barnes says:

"The voters of the State will be called upon to-morrow to determine whether it is their judgment that delegates to a constitutional convention to revise the Constitution of the State of New York, shall be elected in the Fall of this year.

"Under the Constitution as it stands, this question will be submitted to the voters automatically in the Fall of 1916, and if then voted upon in the affirmative, delegates will be elected in 1917, at a time when there is no election pending for State officers, except members of the Assembly.

"Inquiry has been made regarding the Republican position on this matter. The Republican convention of 1912 declared in favor of submitting the question of a constitutional convention in 1913. This the Democratic Legislature refused to do, but called for a special election to pass upon the question, which will be held to-morrow.

"As the Republicans did not declare in favor of the holding of a convention, but in favor of the submission of the question, it is clear that Republicans to-morrow should follow their own judgment and vote "Yes" or "No," in accordance with their own individual belief as to the wisdom of holding a constitutional convention at this time, or of waiting until 1917."

MATZOTHS FOR NEEDY JEWS.

Charitable Organizations Will Provide Food for the Passover.

Preparations were made yesterday for the free distribution of many thousands of pounds of unleavened bread or Matzoth to needy Jewish families, for the week of the Passover, which begins on Friday night. From that time until the end of the week the eating of leavened foodstuffs is forbidden, and orthodox Jews eat instead the Matzoth wafers, commemorative of the exodus from Egypt when the sun baked unleavened the dough with which the fugitives fled.

At the headquarters of the United Hebrew Community, 203 East Broadway, tickets were provided all day for those who wished to obtain free Matzoth. This organization, under its President, Moses H. Phillips, and two women workers, Mrs. Pauline Dollinsky and Mrs. Luba Stirnofsky, will distribute to 4,000 needy families 20,000 pounds of Matzoth, together with meats, groceries, and other commodities that help make up the so-called Seder feast with which the Passover season opens.

At the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Society, 229 East Broadway, preparations were made yesterday to feed 1,500 persons for the first three days of the Passover season in the hall of Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. There the Seder services will be conducted by Rabbi Barnet Siegel. In addition, 450 persons will be provided for at the headquarters of the organization itself.

On Ellis Island between 500 and 600 Jewish immigrants who are detained there will partake of a Seder feast. Ex-Judge Lean Sanders, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, and Directors of the organization will provide the food. Jewish inmates of the institutions on Blackwell's Island and the penal institutions in the city will be provided with Matzoth through the United Hebrew Community.

SONS OF JUDAH MEET.

Delegates from All Parts of the Country Attend Annual Convention.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Judah opened yesterday at the Murray Hill Lyceum. The sessions will last two days and 434 delegates from all parts of the country are present. The annual report was read yesterday by Grand Master Samuel Goldstein of the organization, and the Secretary's report by the Grand Secretary, Sigmund Foder. It was shown that the membership of the order had increased by more than 3,000 in the last year.

Among the speakers at the convention yesterday were: Ex-Judge Leon Sanders, Grand Master of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham; ex-Grand Master Max Stern of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, and ex-Grand Master Isaac Grossman of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Judah.

HELD AFTER 20 BURGLARIES

Seven Young Men of Good Families Arrested at Rockaway.

Detectives attached to the Rockaway Beach Police Station caused much surprise yesterday when they arrested seven young men as a result of systematic burglaries of vacant Summer homes in the neighborhood. The prisoners are men of excellent reputation, all of whom come of good families and have profitable employment.

The detectives had been working on more than twenty complaints of burglaries for five weeks, and though they said they had information a fortnight ago pointing to some of the young men arrested, they hesitated to act upon it. They believed that with the coming of many cottages from the city to prepare their Summer residences for occupancy within the next few weeks, many burglaries hitherto unsuspected would be revealed.

Besides robbing cottages, the detectives said, thieves had recently looted several hotels and the Arverne railroad station. The hotels robbed were the Seaside Hotel, Jamaica Bay; Smith's Hotel, Boardwalk and Pier Avenue, Rockaway Beach; Eureka Hotel, Henley Street and Seaside Station, and the Neptune Cottage, South Hammels Avenue.

The young men under arrest are: Chester and Harold Boyle of 567 The Boulevard, Charles and George Ferguson of 39 Kane Avenue, Sylvester O'Brien of 52 North Fairview Avenue, John Radigan of 114 North Division Avenue, and John Meyer of 12 South Division Avenue. They will be arraigned to-day.

SALOON PETITION FORGED.

Excise Bond Broker Arrested for St. Mark's Grill Opening.

D. Gurnsey Odell, an excise bond broker of Inwood, L. I., spent yesterday in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, on an indictment returned by the Kings County Grand Jury on Saturday, charging him with forgery in the third degree and conspiracy. He was arrested at his office in Washington Street, near Johnson Street on Saturday afternoon. As there was no County Judge sitting at the time he was compelled to go to jail. He will be arraigned to-day.

The charge against Odell grew out of an investigation by District Attorney James C. Cropsey of the establishment of the St. Mark's Grill on the premises of the St. Mark's Hotel, at Bedford and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn, several months ago. There was a storm of protest from neighboring property owners.

District Attorney Cropsey found that only three names out of thirty-three on the petition for a license for the place were genuine. Three of the names were those of dead persons. Other persons whose names were on the petition had moved away a year previous.

Several weeks ago Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen of Brooklyn revoked the license of the grill at the instigation of State Excise Commissioner Farley.

GIRL ARRESTS MAN IN CAR.

Passengers Cheer Her in Struggle with Alleged Thief.

Miss Estelle Reeb, athletic and 21, who lives with her mother at 1,028 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, appealed to the conductor of a Bay Ridge elevated train yesterday afternoon to blow the whistle for a policeman to arrest a man on the car who, she said, stole $1,000 worth of diamond rings from her last Friday. The conductor declined. Miss Reeb calmly walked back and seized the passenger by the collar.

A violent tussle followed, Miss Reeb clinging desperately to the neck of the man, who was bigger than herself, and other passengers cheering her. As the car approached the Thirty-sixth Street station the police whistle was blown, and Patrolman Culkin of the Fourth Avenue Station arrested Miss Reeb's prisoner.

The man said he was Peter Ortloff, 36, and had no home. He was well dressed. Miss Reeb said he rented a room in her home several weeks ago, and by his cultured manner and politeness made a good impression. Friday, she said, he disappeared simultaneously with six of her rings. She did not notify the police, she said, but searched for him herself. Ortloff will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court this morning.

JOHN S. RYAN'S LEG CUT OFF.

City Hall Custodian Operated On as Result of a Fall.

John S. Ryan, for the last seven years custodian of the City Hall, yesterday underwent an operation in which his left foot was amputated above the ankle. The operation was performed in the custodian's apartments in the City Hall by Dr. Martin Burke, 147 Lexington Avenue, with several consulting physicians, including a representative of the city.

The amputation was made necessary by an injury Mr. Ryan suffered on tripping across a wire in the City Hall when the body of Mayor Gaynor was lying in state there.

Mr. Ryan is the father of the high-pressure system installed here and in fifteen other cities. The Ryan system, according to Mayor Gaynor, saved the city $3,000,000 in the first year.

HOPE VANISHING FOR MISSING SEALER

Unless Southern Cross Is Reported To-day She Will Be Posted as Lost.

1,000 DEPENDENTS BEREFT

Whole Colony of Women and Children Robbed of Support by Disasters—Many Men Crippled for Life.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 5.—Anxiety deepened to-night for the 173 men on the sealing steamer Southern Cross, which has been missing since Tuesday's blizzard. She was not reported either by incoming vessels of the sealing fleet or by the steamer Kyle sent out by the Government to search for her. If she is not heard from by sunset to-morrow she will be officially posted as lost with all on board.

Disaster to her, following so closely upon the loss of seventy-seven men of the sealer Newfoundland, would bring upon the colony the greatest tragedy in its history, depriving whole settlements of their bread winners and throwing 1,000 women and children upon charity.

As the public learned to-day from the Newfoundland's survivors who were landed yesterday, the details of the two days' blizzard and the condition in which it caught the Southern Cross, the first hope, based on the stoutness of the ship, faded. Capt. Daniel Martin of the sealer Erik and Capt. William Bartlett of the Terranova, which arrived with full catches, were dubious regarding the safety of the missing ship. Neither had seen her within a week.

Capt. Martin said he parted company from her a week ago Thursday when the Southern Cross turned homeward with 17,000 seals. She was so deeply laden that all her provisions and part of her bunker coal were stored on deck, so that every available space below could be filled with her catch.

Saw Her in Tuesday's Gale.

Capt. Bartlett of the Terranova said the last he saw of the Southern Cross was a week ago Friday, when she was wallowing slowly down the coast. Other ships of the fleet sighted the steamer driving before the gale last Tuesday morning. She has not been reported since. The skippers of the fleet, who came through that gale and the storm of equal severity later in the week, say every chance was against a vessel so deep in the water as the Southern Cross.

The disaster which overtook the Newfoundland's men was the theme of a sermon in every church to-day. Messages of sympathy from the King and from the Canadian Premier were read and were gratefully received.

By noon all except five of the sixty-nine bodies of the Newfoundland's hunters, brought in yesterday by the Bellaventure, had been identified. These were sent by special train to-night to Bonavista, where most of the victims lived.

Attendants at the Grenfell Institute, which was turned into a morgue, said that the scenes accompanying the identification of the bodies was almost beyond endurance.

One woman found two bodies clasped so tightly in death that they could not be separated. They were her husband and son. The lad was wrapped in his father's arms as if the man had been trying to shield him from the pitiless cold.

The hand of another dead man was missing. One of the survivors who had seen the man die said that his comrade, unable to stand the agony of frost bite, had cut off the hand.

A gray-haired mother, supported by her two daughters, passed down the long rows looking for her sons. Attention was suddenly drawn to them and the women fell to the floor in a faint. They had found not only the four sons and brothers but two cousins among the dead.

Many Crippled for Life.

Of the thirty survivors in the hospital none is expected to die, but the majority will never be fit for active service again. Three lost both hands and both feet. Five lost both feet. Eight others lost a foot and eleven will lose a hand or fingers. The others will bear scars for life.

Some of the survivors said they sought shelter from the arctic gale behind the bodies of dead sealing-mates, but in the bewilderment of the two days and nights of exposure none of the clothing was taken from the bodies of the dead. Each man of the 150 endured his lot with grim patience, and each one, the dead as well as the living, was found with his full equipment of clothes, boots, and sealing gear intact.

Special memorial services will be held on Tuesday. By that time also relief measures will be under way. If the Southern Cross fails to reach port the families of her 173 men must be provided for, as well as those of the Newfoundland's dead and crippled.

Rare Gameness of Survivors.

The horror of his experience on the ice failed to depress the spirits of Mike Sheehan, one of the survivors. His was considered a bad case by the Bellaventure's physician. His face, hands, and feet were frostbitten and the condition was aggravated by the man's restless activity.

When the rescue ship arrived here, Sheehan eluded his caretakers, slipped over the side, and met a few friends, with whom he roamed about the city for two hours, while the police and hospital orderlies searched for him. When he was found he was promptly sent to the hospital. He refused to go in an ambulance, and a cheering crowd followed him as he marched up the street, limping badly. Sheehan said he owed his life in part to a bit of hardtack which he found lying beside a dead man. He described the way in which one of his comrades, Daniel Downey, met death. Realizing that he could no longer keep moving, Downey took off his belt, scratched his name on it, buckled it about him again, and knelt down and prayed. Then he stretched himself out and waited for death.

One survivor, Michael Tobin of Fermeuse, was out for sixty hours. He was led away from the rest by the whistle of the steamer Stephano, and, becoming bewildered, went astray and was not picked up until several hours after the others had been found. He will lose one ear and probably both his feet. The edges of all his teeth were broken off from chewing chunks of ice to quench his thirst. He knew that he must continue walking and keep his feet dry, and despite the deadening fatigue and the blinding snow he was able to avoid the many holes in the floes until the afternoon of the third day, when he made out the Stephano. Within a mile of her he sank into a pile of ice slush which chilled him through. Arousing himself, he stumbled onward, half blinded, only to walk into a pool of water knee deep. He was unable to extricate himself, but he was seen by four men from the Stephano, who pulled him out. Upon reaching the ship's deck he collapsed and was unconscious twenty-four hours.

It was necessary to cut his clothing from his body, and both his feet were frozen. He subsisted all the time on the ice and on three biscuits. One of the Stephano's men asked him how he felt when he thought he was dying.

"Dying?" said Tobin, "I never thought of it."

Several men were drowned when one of their number mistook for a sail the peak of an iceberg looming through the snow. His cry of "A sail! A sail!" stampeded a group toward the spot, where all plunged into the water. Others were so chilled they survived only a short time. Some of those who came through were forced to strip themselves and wring out their clothes, which they put on again half dry.

Groped in Blinding Snow.

According to Thomas Dawson, a large number of men reached the Stephano, the nearest ship, at noon on the day the blizzard broke. After resting they decided to try to reach the Newfoundland, five hours' walk distant, and this was the cause of the appalling death list.

An hour after leaving the Stephano, he said, the snow blotted out all observation. They wandered aimlessly about, and came upon 200 seals they had killed during the morning. Had they remained there, said Dawson, many lives might have been saved, for the seals would have furnished fuel for forty-eight hours.

Seventeen of the men, including Jere Conway, drifted away from the main floe on a large sheet of ice on Wednesday night. By Thursday morning only Conway and two others remained alive.

Fully 10,000 persons lined the streets to-night when the dead were borne to the special train by relatives from the Bonavista district. Some of the bodies must be carried by dog sledges fifty miles over rough trails after leaving the railway.

The throngs hovering about the newspaper and Government offices awaiting word from the Southern Cross were notified at midnight that the steamer Kyle, after an all-day search, reported no signs of the missing steamer. The Kyle was then forty miles southeast of Cape Pine, and was starting for Virgin Rocks, fifty miles east. She was in communication with the American revenue cutter Seneca on the Grand Banks ice patrol. The cutter promised to assist in the search. The two vessels will keep in constant touch with each other throughout to-morrow.

URGE EXAMINATIONS.

Commissioners of Deeds Should Be Reformed, Say Lawyers.

Examinations for Commissioners of Deeds are recommended by the Law Reform Committee of the County Lawyers' Association in a letter to Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan. Following objections made by Mr. Marks to the present scheme of selecting Commissioners by the Board of Aldermen, the association appointed a sub-committee consisting of Ex-Supreme Court Justice Ernest Hall and H. D. Estabrook to investigate the question.

Messrs. Hall and Estabrook said that candidates for Commissioners of Deeds should be required not only to furnish proof of character, but should stand a simple legal examination along the line of their duties. In their sample list of questions are these:

What are the statutory requisites for the execution of a will?
What is a deed?
What is a mortgage?
What is a power of attorney?

In their communication to Mr. Marks, the sub-committee said:

Very few of our citizens know or appreciate the important functions to be performed by Commissioners of Deeds. Conveyances, mortgages, powers of attorney, and other instruments involving millions of dollars must be certified by them or by other officers, to entitle them to be recorded, and the only safeguard against fraud is the proper and intelligent performance by them of the duties of their office.

Most practicing lawyers know that the duties of Commissioners are performed in a perfunctory and improper manner; oaths required to be taken are not properly administered, acknowledgments are carelessly taken of persons whom the officer meets for the first time, and, in fact, it is a matter of great surprise to many of us that mistakes and frauds are so few.

The committee indorsed Mr. Marks's objection to the present practice of passing resolutions creating Commissioners by the Board of Aldermen, leaving the names blank to be filled in by putting in sufficient names. They advocated posting the names of candidates for at least two weeks before having them voted on in the board.

PALM SUNDAY IN CHURCHES.

Impressive Services in St. Patrick's Cathedral and Other Sanctuaries.

Palm Sunday was observed in New York yesterday, when many of the churches were decorated with palms. In St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem, for example, palms excluded all other decoration, and in the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, palms filled the entire space beside and behind the pulpit.

In Protestant as well as Catholic churches palm branches in the form of crosses were given out. The Florida palm branch trade of New York, for Palm Sunday, is worth about $6,000, but charitably inclined women, and members of charitable and missionary socities, sell branches in fancy shapes, and net about $4,000 additional for good works of various types.

The service at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, which included a procession through the edifice and the blessing and distribution of palms, was so long that there was no time for a sermon. Cardinal Farley presided at the solemn high mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. William F. Hughes. The chanting of the Passion by three deacons from the Dunwoodie Seminary, assisted by the chancel and grand choirs, required nearly an hour, while the congregation stood.

In no fewer than thirty churches last night Stainer's "Crucifixion" was sung. At the Central Baptist Church, in upper Amsterdam Avenue, the Rev. Dr. F. M. Goodchild was welcomed back after a tour of the world, in which he took part in the Judson centennial celebration in Burma.

SCHNEIDER DIES OF INJURIES

Stevens Student Is Second Victim of Automobile Accident.

Otto H. Schneider, the Stevens Institute student whose automobile plunged off of the temporary bridge at the Winfield crossing of the Long Island Railroad Saturday morning, instantly killing Catherine McCormick, died yesterday at the German Hospital and Dispensary in this city, to which he was removed Saturday night.

The third member of the party, Charles Richter, is improving rapidly at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, and will be out within a week. Schneider's back was broken. Plans for a delicate operation had been made, but he died before it could be attempted. He was conscious a short time before death and was talking with his sister, Mrs. Joseph Edward Ridder.

As a result of Saturday's accident Police Commissioner McKay will receive a petition to-day from a number of Queens automobilists, asking him to create a precinct for traffic policemen on the Queens boulevard near the temporary bridge, which is narrow, and with steep inclines at the sides. An automobile truck went off the bridge recently and several men barely escaped with their lives.

EDISON WANTS A GOOD CHEW

So He Sends to "Red Kelly" for Some of the Right Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, April 5.—Although he had written to the heads of the departments at his works here that he would be home yesterday, Thomas A. Edison has been prevailed upon by his wife to remain at their Winter home at Fort Meyer, Fla., until April 10.

"The Missus just won't let me get back to work," the inventor wrote. "Some men might get sick and tired of work, but, as the boy in the office says, 'believe me,' I'm tired of being idle. It's eating and sleeping and walking around. If this satisfies any able-bodied, active-minded man, some one ought to put him up as the woman suffrage candidate for President."

Lack of work is not all that annoys Mr. Edison. He can't get just the kind of tobacco that he wants in Florida, so he has written to William H. Meadowcroft, his Private Secretary, to "get some of that chewing tobacco from 'Red Kelly' in Building 18 and send it down to me in a hurry." He also sends his compliments to "Red," saying that he knows a good chew.

Rappenfels Short of Coal at Sea.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—A wireless message received to-night from the German steamer Rappenfels, bound from Calcutta for Boston and New York, reported that she was short of coal and was heading for this port. She is due to-morrow.

DETECTIVES GROOM MOROSINI HORSES

They're Also Milking the Cows, Tending Incubators, and Doing the Chores.

WERNER HANDS SENT AWAY

Women Sleuths Now Work as Maids and It's Costing Mrs. Werner $500 a Day to Keep Husband Out.

Henry S. Dottenheim, attorney for Arthur M. Werner, who was banished from the home of his wife, Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, denied yesterday that his client had visited his former wife since she had obtained a divorce.

"He has not seen his first wife since he married Miss Morosini," the attorney said. "He has not visited the house in which she lives, nor has he communicated with her, directly or indirectly, at any time since the divorce was granted."

According to the attorney, Werner had no inkling of the preparations being made to exclude him from his second wife's home until he reached the gate of the Elmhurst estate in his motor car on Wednesday night, and was stopped by the guards, who forced him to turn back. A letter which one of the guards handed to him was written by Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner, and was briefly to the effect that he must not attempt to return or to enter the grounds without her permission.

The Morosini place comprises twenty-five acres. It is surrounded by a substantial stone wall. Part of the ground is cultivated as a farm, and more of it is devoted to horticulture. The majority of the employes of the estate, most of whom had been engaged by Werner, were paid off and discharged yesterday by order of Mrs. Werner. Until she can fill their places some of the fifty men from the Burns Detective Agency, who are acting as her guards, will manage the affairs of the place.

Two detectives were engaged yesterday in grooming the eleven horses in the stables. Others were feeling the cattle and other animals and doing the necessary chores. One of the Burns detectives has been appointed superintending farmer, and another will begin his work to-day as head gardener. Two others were busy yesterday taking care of the incubators in the poultry yards. Among the employes dismissed was the carpenter, and his place also has been filled by a detective.

One of these detectives said each of these men had been selected for his special fitness for the work; that they were not amateur farmers and gardeners or hostlers, but in connection with their detective work had been trained in such other callings and were capable of operating the farm and garden with good results so long as the owner desired them to do so. They are probably the best-paid farm hands in the State, for each of the men, including those acting as guards, is said to receive $8 a day. The cost of the fifty detectives to Mrs. Werner is said to be $500 a day.

Mrs. Werner, who is a noted horsewoman, is proud of her string of horses, several of which won ribbons at the National Horse Show, where she acted as the exhibitor and rider. The animals were polished and curried by the detective-hostlers yesterday until their hides glistened in the sun when they were taken out in groups on the half-mile track near the stables, the detectives acting as jockeys, of course. Women detectives also have been employed, one as milliner and others as maids, to replace female servants who were discharged.

Mrs. Werner and her attorney, Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., were non-committal yesterday as to how long the "siege of Elmhurst," as some of the many hundreds of visitors to the place yesterday termed it, was to continue. Mr. Cotton had no statement to make regarding the exact cause of the separation of the Werners, nor would he say what legal action was to follow. Werner will be permitted to return and remove his personal effects, but he must first apply for permission to the attorney, it is said. Giovanni P. Morosini, brother of Mrs. Werner, was a visitor at Elmhurst yesterday.

Werner, who was a policeman and member of the Traffic Squad when he met Miss Morosini, is from one of German family. His father, Maurice Werner, is a prosperous business man. Prof. Adolph Werner, professor of German in the College of the City of New York, is said to be his cousin.

The first Mrs. Werner, who obtained a divorce at Carson City, Nev., in September, 1910, on the ground of desertion, with permission to resume her maiden name of Alice Redding, is living with her sister, Mrs. Agnes Redding, at 838 West End Avenue. Miss Redding has a private telephone in her apartment. At the apartment house where she lives the switchboard operator said he had been instructed by her not to permit any one to call her through the apartment telephone.

SHOWS INDIAN LIFE PICTURES

E. W. Deming Displays Lantern Slides In His Studies.

Pictures of Blackfoot Indian life, including the famous medicine dance, taken in the West when White Calf was chief of the Blackfoot tribe, were shown by Edwin W. Deming last night at his studio, 5 Macdougal Alley, before an assembly of friends. One of the features was a picture of an old medicine lodge, formerly owned by Eagle Feet, who gave it to his son, Fred Big Top, a chief of the Blackfeet, who happened to be present when the lantern slides were shown upon a screen in the Deming studio.

The pictures were taken by Mr. Deming himself when White Calf lived in the West as a Chieftain. It was White Calf who adopted Mr. Deming to the Blackfeet tribe, and who gave him the name of Running Antelope.

Fred Big Top, who has returned from the Indian school at Carlisle to New York for a few days, explained the meaning of the pictures, and also sang several Indian songs, including the "Good Night Song," the "Good Luck Song," and "The Song of the Tepee."

The tepee, which is now owned by Chief Big Top, appears in one of the panels Mr. Deming is painting for the Indian Hall of the American Museum of Natural History. At the time when Mr. Deming took the pictures the wife of Running Crane engaged the tepee for a sun dance, which was presented as an offering for the recovery of her husband, of the Blackfeet tribe.

When the expedition of the Bears arrives in the West next Summer the slides showing the medicine dance will be presented before the Indians of the reservation near the Glacier National Park. Fred Big Top will act as interpreter among the Blackfeet Indians for the Deming expedition. The party will arrive in time to witness the annual medicine dance of the Blackfeet.

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STUDENTS TO RUN STORES.

Co-operative System to be Tried at Oxford University.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 5.—Stores on purely co-operative lines, and managed by members of the university, will be opened next term at Oxford. They will be run on a system similar to that of the co-operative society started by Dublin University in October, which has proved a great success. Lord Shaftesbury and Sir Horace Plunkett, a great authority on co-operation, are members of the honorary council.

The management of the stores will be in the hands of five senior and twenty junior members of the university, so that the principal burden of conducting them will rest on the undergraduates themselves, from whom the idea sprang.

As in Dublin, the stores will sell groceries, tobacco, and similar commodities. The ambition of those responsible for the scheme is first of all to teach the main principles of co-operation by practical experience of its advantages, the aim sought being to provide less expensive foods and to distribute the profits among those who support the stores.

It is hoped that the stores will deal a blow to the credit system in vogue at universities, which is a direct temptation to students to run up heavy bills out of all proportion to their allowances.

CHICAGO WOMEN CONFIDENT

Say Miss Drake Will Defeat "Bathhouse" Coughlin To-morrow.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The political campaign here drew to a close to-night, and Chicago women prepared, for the first time, to exercise their right of franchise at the election here Tuesday. There are 217,614 women registered, and election authorities expect that at least 175,000 of these will go to the polls and aid in the selection of thirty-six Aldermen and express themselves on the twelve questions of municipal policy submitted.

The entrance of the women is expected to result in the largest vote ever cast in a municipal election here. There are 455,283 men on the registration lists, and a total of 475,000 votes is expected.

Although there are eight women candidates among the 154 seeking places in the City Council, most of the women's clubs and civic organizations have centred their campaign efforts in the First Ward, where Miss Marion Drake, a lawyer-stenographer, has set out as a Progressive to displace "Bathhouse" John Coughlin, who, with "Hinkey Dink" Michael Kenna, has represented the ward for twenty years. The ward contains the downtown business district, a mile or more of fashionable residences along the lake shore, several miles of densely packed lodging houses, and what a year ago was known as the segregated district. Drake workers say they expect victory by several thousand votes. Supporters of Coughlin have offered to bet that Miss Drake would not receive more than 1,000 votes.

Miss Harriet E. Vittum, head resident of Northwestern University Settlement and President of the Woman's City Club, has made a strong fight in the Seventeenth Ward, where she has received the aid of the women's civic organizations. She is running as an independent.

THIS BEGGAR HAD $97.

Magistrate Gives Well-Dressed Mendicant a Heavy Sentence.

A young man wearing a well-cut brown tweed suit walked up to Detective Joseph Matthews of the Mendicant Squad last night at Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street and asked Matthews to give him money to get to his home in Maine. Matthews repulsed him and saw him approach other persons. He then arrested him. At the West Forty-seventh Street Station Matthews searched his prisoner and found $97.55 in his pockets. His clothing bore the label of a tailor at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

In the Men's Night Court the prisoner, who said his name was Edward Gniss, declined to tell anything about himself. Magistrate Freschi sent him to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island for thirty days and put him under $500 bonds to keep the peace for six months. Gniss will have to stay in jail unless he supplies the bond.

BLAKESLEE ESTATE MAY REACH $300,000

800 Paintings in Stock of Art Dealer Who Shot Himself Cost $900,000.

$400,000 STILL DUE ON THEM

At Private Sale They Are Expected to Bring at Least $750,000—Committee to Plan Sale.

The work of cataloging the art treasures gathered by Theron J. Blakeslee, from the famous dealer who committed suicide in his office at 665 Fifth Avenue on March 7, is rapidly nearing completion. Mr. Blakeslee left no will, and letters of administration were granted by Surrogate Fowler to the widow. As the work of ascertaining the assets of the estate goes on the brighter appears the outlook for a considerable estate after all the debts are paid. There are more than 800 paintings in the store. These cost $900,000. All of this amount has been paid except $400,000.

Just how much the pictures will bring when they are offered for sale can only be conjectured. One of the closest friends Mr. Blakeslee had, and who was entirely familiar with his business affairs, said yesterday that Mr. Blakeslee knew the value of art treasures as well as any man living; that he surely paid no more for the things he bought than they were worth, and that if he had disposed of these pictures himself in the ordinary course of business his profit would have been at least 30 per cent. Under existing conditions he thought they would have to be sold for less than their real value.

"I am of the opinion, however," he said, "that the loss will not be so great as to deprive the estate of a comfortable balance. We are looking for a residue of at least $250,000 after all the debts are paid. This is a reasonable expectation, although the pictures will have to be disposed of as speedily as possible."

A committee has been chosen to devise a method of disposing of the pictures to the best advantage. Among those who are interesting themselves in this work are Joseph Johnson of Philadelphia, who has a high reputation as an art expert; Charles H. Keep, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company; Edward R. Bacon, a wealthy art connoisseur; Edward H. Holbrook, President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company; A. H. Mulliken, head of a big Chicago supply house who bought more than $1,000,000 worth of paintings from Mr. Blakeslee, and E. J. Berwind.

As soon as the paintings are inventoried these men will meet and decide how to dispose of them. One of the men who will be active in the work of looking after the assets of the estate and who has been making a study of the paintings, said:

"Many of the paintings are marvels of beauty. There is one work by Sir Henry Raeburn, for which Mr. Blakeslee paid $30,000. There are several several specimens of Raeburn's work in the Blakeslee studios and all of them should command record prices from the collectors if not from private buyers. There are also several works by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are more than sixty Madonnas, but how many of these are valuable is not yet known. It will take an expert to tell. There are other works by Rubens, Tademas, Huppners, and others in the same class, and some which I believe that are worth a fortune in themselves."

Asked if the sale of these works would be private, he said:

"That will be determined by the committee. I am of the opinion that a public inspection of them will be permitted and that private offers will be received, and in this way the rarest of the works may be sold. This method probably would result in the best prices. If the paintings bring only $750,000 that will leave for the widow about $300,000 after all the debts are paid. The only debt of consequence is that of $400,000 due on the pictures. It is our hope to have the estate settled within a few months."

Bids Advertised for Altman Wing.

The bids for the construction of the new south wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in which the famous Altman art collection will be housed, were advertised for by the Park Department on Saturday. The contracts include all labor and material for the substructures and superstructures of the double wing and the interior finish. Security of $300,000 is asked and 500 continuous days are allowed for the completion of the work. Bids will be opened on April 16.

1857

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1857

GIRL GOES INSANE, LEAPS TO DEATH

Taken In by Policeman and Wife, She Jumps from Their Fifth-Floor Apartment.

LOCKED HERSELF IN ALONE

Patrolman Had Found Her Wandering on the Streets and Had Taken Her to His Home.

Cherie Getterman, an 18-year-old Hungarian girl, committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping from the fifth floor of the apartment house at 2,249 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, after going violently insane and endangering the life of Mrs. Frank Hopp, who had taken her in and given her a home.

Several days ago Hopp, who is a policeman attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, was on his post on Eighth Avenue, when he found the girl wandering on the street, apparently not quite knowing where she was. Through an interpreter he learned that she had come from Hungary about three months ago, had found work, but did not like it. As Mrs. Hopp had been in poor health for some time, Hopp took the girl home and his wife engaged her as a servant and companion.

On Saturday night Hopp went to his station, and Mrs. Hopp, who was feeling ill, asked the Getterman girl to sleep with her. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Hopp was awakened by the sound of excited cries and found the girl screaming, running around the apartment, smashing dishes and overturning furniture. Mrs. Hopp sprang out of bed and tried to quiet her, but was too weak from her illness to do much. The girl fought her, clutched her by the throat, and might have done serious injury if Mrs. Hopp had not succeeded in breaking away from her. She ran across the corridor and roused Mr. and Mrs. George Weippert, but when they started to follow her back into her apartment they found that Miss Getterman had locked him out.

Weippert summoned Policeman Hayes of the Tremont Avenue Station, who came in and forced the door. Just as he did so the girl ran out on the fire escape and jumped

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GORKY IS WELL AGAIN.

Novelist Says Roentgen Rays Cured Him of Tuberculosis.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, April 6.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that Maxim Gorky, in a letter to the Russkoe Slovo, asserts that he has been completely cured of tuberculosis by the application of Roentgen rays by Dr. Manukhin's system.

He says many correspondents have asked him how he was cured, and he has answered that he suffered from tuberculosis of both lungs, when Dr. Manukhin visited him at Capri last October and made four applications of his treatment, up to December.

Although Gorky is now living in St. Petersburg, in a damp climate, he is no longer following any medical treatment, has put on weight, and feels no trace of the disease. He says he experienced no pain during the treatments or any nervousness or other after effects.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

An Invitation

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Macy's could literally be called "the store of a thousand wonders," for beneath our roof is housed merchandise from all the corners of the earth in infinite variety, yet so systematically and conveniently arranged that every item of our vast stocks is at your instant command.

Come visit us, mingle for a little while with those who throng our aisles, test for yourself the efficiency of our service, and then consider for a moment the splendid industrial triumph which such a Store as ours represents—practically all the every-day needs of humanity housed under one roof, bought by us FOR CASH ONLY, thus bought at lowest cost; sold to you FOR CASH ONLY, enabling us to sell at lowest prices.

The visitor in almost every instance expects to pay cash at *any* store. At Macy's *he gets the benefit of cash prices.*

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

ULSTER AGITATORS' POSITION CRITICAL

Asquith's Concessions Place Them at a Tactical Disadvantage.

FEAR NATIONALIST BOYCOTT

Withdrawal of Home Rulers' $110,000,000 of Bank Deposits Would Be a Heavy Blow.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, April 5.—The Globe's Belfast correspondent cables as follows:

"By a strange paradox Sir Edward Carson is now the hope and star of salvation for Nationalist Ireland. The more extreme Carson becomes the better, say the Nationalists. If he rejects exclusion, the Home Rule Bill must pass in its original form. Carson is in a tight corner. He asked for exclusion, believing Asquith would refuse it as impracticable. Having obtained what he wanted, he finds that he has a white elephant on his hands. The Irish question is mainly economic. Ireland, on the whole, must remain an economic union.

"The Unionist position is shifting. The party is fighting now for the best terms. Carson is expected in Ulster after the debate in the Commons on Monday. Developments thereafter will show whether Ulster or part of it is to be an 'Orange Free State.' All is quiet here save for the activity of the suffragettes, several of whom have been arrested.

"'The whole bill, and nothing but the bill,' said a prominent Liberal in an interview, 'is the only solution of the deadlock,' and by an increasing number of Belfast Unionists that is regarded now as preferable to the exclusion of Ulster. The prosperity of Belfast is bound up in that of the rest of Ireland, and merchants fear the effect of exclusion on trade. Already wholesale houses here complain that their Nationalist customers now place their orders in England, owing to the attitude of prominent Ulster merchants. Belfast has three travelers in the south of Ireland to every one representing the southern firms. The boycott of Ulster trade began two years ago, when the Catholics and Protestant Home Rulers were deprived of employment by a number of Belfast firms and were forced to emigrate and seek work elsewhere. There has been a recrudescence of the boycott lately owing to the Carson campaign—notably the mass-meeting of Ulster business men to protest against Home Rule on the ground of the incapacity and intolerance of the Nationalists.

Danger of Nationalist Boycott.

"Business here is practically unaffected by the political situation; but Belfast merchants are increasingly apprehensive of retaliation by a boycott, particularly if Ulster is excluded. They dread a prolongation of the crisis and prefer the immediate passage of the bill to six years of agitation and suspense. It is within the power of the Nationalist South of Ireland to cripple Ulster trade. As an illustration: The Irish Nationalists' deposits in the Ulster oank branches aggregate more than the combined capital of three Ulster banks doing business in the South of Ireland. Excluding Ulster deposits, the Ulster branch banks have £33,000 000 ($165,000,000) at a conservative estimate, two-thirds of which are the deposits of Nationalist farmers, merchants, and the Catholic Church. If suddenly withdrawn they would strike a heavy blow at Ulster's industrial prosperity. To their credit the Nationalists have resisted the temptation for dramatic reprisals so far; but the power of the Nationalists to retaliate in kind has a sobering effect upon the Ulster Unionists, with so much at stake.

"The boycott of Protestant Home Rulers in Ulster extends even to clergymen in Belfast, and a prominent merchant informs me that a deputation of Carsonites will wait privately on the Unionists to persuade them to cease to do business with men who refuse to sign the covenant. In some cases business men have had their mortgages foreclosed, and have endured other forms of persecution. Many therefore, who give service to the Carson movement are Home Rulers at heart, and are praying for the speedy passage of the bill.

"Another factor that is hastening the move for settlement is the heavy expenditure of staving the Carson volunteers. London Tory clubs, which have already expended in Ulster, in the hope of forcing a general election, some $10,000,000, are growing impatient, and endeavored to force matters by the army officers' resignations. One on the inside of the Unionists' counsels informed me to-day that Sir Edward Carson is nearing the end of the tether of English Tory financial backing. Carson's speech in the Commons on Monday is therefore exciting curiosity.

"The Ulster volunteers are in many cases men with an eye to their jobs; they have Unionist employers, and not a few laborers are still under the spell of the feudal castle system. They are not taken seriously as an effective fighting force. The camera is much in evidence. The volunteers are photographed in every conceivable position to impress newspaper correspondents ignorant of the true conditions. Volunteers receive payment for special parades at 3 shillings a day. The whole movement is beautifully staged, but 'a stuffed lion and fire hose,' said a Belfast merchant to-day, 'would disperse many of these raw uniformed regiments maintained by gold from the headquarters of the Tory Party in London.'

Serious Trouble Not Expected.

"No one, however, anticipates serious trouble, and Belfast, outwardly, is more concerned about football matches than the political crisis. Carson has failed to win the support of the Ulster farmers and agricultural laborers. These combined to force the legislation for compulsory land purchase and the improvement of the wages of the agricultural laborer. The Laborites and Liberals in Ireland are hostile to exclusion, feeling that the concessions are a tactical mistake. The labor men say exclusion would result in the neglect of Ulster by the British Parliament.

"There will be no opposition in the by-election in East Belfast. Col. Sherman Crawford, the Unionist, is sure of return. Ulster is overrun by war correspondents. The man in the street smiles at the dispatches of the correspondents. Belfast goes on its way unconcernedly, knowing that history is but repetition. The attitude of the city generally is Micawber-like.

"There was great amusement at the arrest and detention for two hours by the Volunteers of two detectives found in the grounds of Craigavon, where Sir Edward Carson has retired, guarded by armed volunteers."

CARSON FOR COMPROMISE.

Will Urge Ulster's Exclusion Until Federal System Is Applied.

LONDON, Monday, April 6.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, according to The Daily Mail, will make a fresh bid for a compromise. He will suggest the exclusion of Ulster from the provision of the Home Rule bill until such time as the Federal system can be applied to all parts of the United Kingdom, when the whole question can be reconsidered.

The omens are still favorable for a settlement by consent. The Unionist leaders and newspapers are agreed that they find nothing provocative in the speech made by Mr. Asquith at Ladybank on Saturday, and there is every evidence of a desire all around to find an acceptable compromise.

BARONET SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Sir John Shiffner's Death Accidental—Married an American.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 5.—Sir John Shiffner, who in 1894 married Elsie, the daughter of Ogden H. Burrows of Newport, R. I., died this morning at his residence, near Lewes, as the result of a gun accident.

He was cleaning a gun, in preparation for shooting with his two young sons when they should come home for the Easter holidays, when the weapon went off accidentally, killing him instantly.

His wife survives him.

Sir John Shiffner served in the Zulu campaign in 1879. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, the Rev. Sir George Croxton Shiffner, rector of Hamsey, Sussex, in 1906.

PENA ATTACK UNEXPLAINED.

Assault on Monroe Doctrine Ridicules Cleveland's Interpretation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 5.—President Saenz Pena's attack upon the Monroe Doctrine, entitled "The United States in South America," is only a part of his new book, and is given out without any explanation as to why and when it was written. It is believed that it is published now because of the importance of the pending controversy over the Monroe Doctrine.

The President says the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was a partial abandonment of the Doctrine, allowing an English protectorate over Nicaragua. President Cleveland's interpretation of the Doctrine is called purely absurd and President Polk's capricious.

CUBA EXCLUDES AN EDITOR.

Trinxet, Returning Under an Alias, Will Be Deported.

HAVANA, April 5.—José Trinxet, editor of a weekly publication, El Tiburon, who was expelled from Cuba last February as "a pernicious foreigner" on account of his attacks against the Government, returned to Havana last evening on the steamer Halifax under an assumed name. The authorities were advised of his coming and prevented him from landing.

Detectives will guard Trinxet, who will be returned to the United States on the same ship.

MINISTER ARRIVES FROM NEW CHINA

K. F. Shah, Former Consul General Here, First to Represent the Republic.

REVOLUTION NOT SERIOUS

Government Will Be Thoroughly Established in Two or Three Years, He Says.

K. F. Shah, the first Minister to Washington of the new Chinese Republic, arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria with a retinue of eleven persons, besides his wife and four children. He brought with him three Secretaries for the Chinese Legation. The First Secretary, Chu-Hjing-Yuan, was accompanied by his wife. The party will remain at the Hotel Manhattan for two days, it was said, and then go to Washington.

The new Chinese Minister is well acquainted with American customs, as he served five years as Consul General in New York, and speaks English fluently. He wears the frock coat and silk hat of the diplomats of the Western world.

In an interview with the reporters at the pier, Mr. Shah said that there would be no changes in the diplomatic relations of the United States and the new Chinese Republic he had been sent to represent.

"I have no special orders," he said, "but have been selected by our President because I have lived in this country and understand its political and commercial conditions."

When asked how the new republic was getting along the Minister replied that affairs were gradually getting settled on a firm basis, and that he hoped the new form of government for China would be thoroughly established in the next two or three years.

"The revolution is nothing to be wondered at," said Mr. Shah, "because the people have not yet become accustomed to the new Government. It will pass away. Wait for two or three years, until the republic is well established. If there is a revolution then it may be serious, but at the present time it is not to be wondered at. China is only just born again and must have an opportunity to settle down."

Mr. Shah left Peking early in March and traveled via Mukden and Manchuria over the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Moscow, Warsaw, and Berlin to Hamburg.

The Minister asked his official interpreter to repeat some of the questions asked by the reporters. He also made some witty remarks in that difficult tongue, because his Secretaries and all others who understood Chinese laughed. The reporters could not join in the merriment, as the jokes were not explained to them.

Detective Lieut. Fallon was sent from Police Headquarters to meet the newly arrived diplomat at Quarantine, following the custom of the State Department at Washington.

Mrs. Shah and her daughter, Miss Lang Shah, who has studied in this country, both speak English fluently.

The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria experienced very heavy weather, which made her thirty-six hours late in arriving in port. On Tuesday she encountered a strong gale with very high seas. One big wave swept over her stern and carried away a companion ladder. She was slowed down for twelve hours until Wednesday morning.

Regiment Quits Depew Strike Field.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 5.—The 74th Regiment was withdrawn from strike duty at the Gould Coupler Works at Depew to-day and Troop I., with fifty Special Deputies under Sheriff Frederick C. Becker, took up the task of preserving order. There was no change in the strike situation, the company holding out for unconditional surrender by the 1,800 strikers.

CAILLAUX'S THREAT TO KILL

Poincare Says He Made It, Fearing Calmette's Disclosures.

PARIS, Monday, April 6.—"If Calmette does that I will kill him," were the words, according to The Matin, with which Joseph Caillaux concluded his statement to President Poincaré that Calmette intended to print private letters. This was testified to by President Poincaré at the taking of his deposition on Sunday.

M. Caillaux himself asked Henry Bouchard, the investigating Magistrate, that the deposition of the President be taken in support of his contention that he really believed Calmette was about to make public details of his private life. The citation of the President was unprecented, and the Chancery raised difficulties, pointing out that such a step was not provided for by the Constitution. But M. Poincaré signified his desire to do his duty as a citizen, and an article in the code promulgated in 1832, prescribing the manner in which the evidence of royalties and high dignitaries should be taken, was revived to fit the present case.

President Poincaré further testified that he was so impressed by his interview with M. Caillaux that, chancing to meet Premier Doumergue in the course of the afternoon, he told him of the circumstances and asked him to try to calm M. Caillaux and prevent him from taking any rash action.

BERNHARDT COMING AGAIN.

She Will Open Her American Tour Here Next October.

PARIS, April 5.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt announced to-day that she intended to make a tour of the United States, Australia, Russia and England. She will open in New York in October.

Swedish Geologists for China.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—Prof. J. G. Anderson and Assistant F. R. Tegengren of Sweden's Geological Bureau have accepted appointments from the Chinese Government to organize the Geological Institute of China.

RADIUM FOR DEAFNESS.

Wealthy American Sends an Agent to Study European Treatment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 5.—An American millionaire politician who is afflicted with chronic "sclerosis of the ear," which manifests itself in constant buzzing, has sent a private investigator to Europe to look thoroughly into the efficacy of the radium treatment for deafness and other aural affections. This investigator has just completed his inquiries in France and Germany, now is in Vienna, and will continue them in England before returning to the United States.

His chief object was to see Dr. Hugel of Bad Münster, who says he has had successful results in the treatment of deafness in 50 per cent. of the seventy or eighty cases handled by the radium and mesothorium method. Speaking with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, the American investigator said:

"Utter divergence of opinion seems to prevail in medical Europe in regard to the value of radium for deafness and other ear troubles. The French specialists are entirely skeptical. They aver that the treatment is not only useless, but may be actually prejudicial. Dr. Hugel says he has obtained positive results, and declares that those cases which have not been benefited have at least not been made worse. Other German experts share the disbelief of their French colleagues; but a good many eminent German specialists think that Hugel is on the right track."

Austrians on Russian Frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—A Kieff dispatch to the Novoe Vremya reports a great concentration of Austrian troops close to the Russian frontier. Drilling and manoeuvring are in progress daily.

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¶ The braided sack suit is the newest innovation in young men's styles—and if it wasn't decreed by fashion, these braided models of ours would be sufficient to ensure its popularity.

¶ They are tailored in dark Oxford unfinished worsted, which is a misnomer for the most "finished" fabric in the category of style.

¶ Cut on close, figure-conforming lines, with soft roll peak lapels that have all the gay inconsequence of life on the Chautauqua Circuit.

¶ And bound with a narrow silk braid that gives to the garment a dignity and distinction that it could hardly have without it.

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A Wife

who would go to the ends of the earth rather than force herself unwanted into the life of her husband. She married for freedom—but she feels the moments when freedom palls and there seems something better in life—she feels the possibilities which she had put away from her forever.

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who seldom thinks of his wife at all. His feelings for her are never more than the interest of a benefactor in the object of his benevolence. He harbors a secret consciousness of the folly of the step he had taken, though he never feels the loss of his freedom.

Maude Leeson

has woven these lives into a dramatic web—a story that will stir your deepest emotions.

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is a book which deserves to be read in your home by every member of your family. $1.35 at any bookstore.

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Chinese Jade

Necklaces and Odd Jewelry

JADE is a glimpse of Nature's beauty which she has reserved for the Far East—and which the Far East sends to Vantine's. It is the one great stone of the Orient, for which a potentate will trade diamonds and rubies.

Valued by the Chinese above all else as the "Luck Stone," rich maidens grow up with magnificent Jade bracelets encircling their wrists, until they cannot be taken off.

The best Nephrite Jade is remarkable for its variations in shades of green, the much prized color being the Chinese "Feitsui," or clear emerald. There is as much difference between different pieces as between diamonds. And there is a great deal of Jade Matrix on the American market, being sold as Jade.

Vantine's genuine Chinese Jade Jewelry comprises a very complete selection of unique pieces in settings of our own exclusive design.

It has never been so fashionable, owing to the Oriental fabrics and styles indicated for Spring and Summer.

One beautiful large Jade bead necklace, with alternating beads of pearl-encrusted carved gold, set off with small diamonds and rubies, is priced at $500.

Rich Jade pendant necklaces from $15 to $350, several showing Chinese dragon designs in the mountings; pure emerald-color beads; unique scarf-pins, mandarin rings and buckles; dainty cuff-buttons and fobs and fashionable bangle bracelets—all correctly priced for the quality of jade.

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They are the newest fabrics in soft negligee shirts for Spring

Silk and linen shirtings and fine silk and Madras cloths, in a variety of designs which embraces the most distinctive stripe and Jacquard figure effects, and the smartest things in color schemes. What's more—they are fabrics of superb quality that will give you splendid service.

And they are tailored by a shirt maker who is conscientious to the last stitch.

Made in soft negligee models, with plain bosom or fancy pleats, soft French cuffs, and a degree of style in the cut and design of the shirt that has given to this particular shirt maker a reputation for shirts of the $3 & $3.50 grades.

Men's 50c Two Tone Silk Hose at 35c, or 3 pairs $1—today only

These are pure thread silk hose of a serviceable sort, made with reinforced lisle heels and toes, and may be obtained in the following combinations:—

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FAMOUS SURGEONS ON THE WAY HERE

International Society of 600 Noted Specialists Comes to America for First Time.

ALWAYS MET IN BRUSSELS

President Wilson Is Expected to Open Their Conference on Next Monday.

Foreign surgeons will pay a tribute to their American confrères on Monday next, when the International Society of Surgery meets in this city. This will be the fourth congress of this notable body of scientists, but the first to be held outside of the city of Brussels since its organization in 1905. The meetings will be held at the Hotel Astor and will continue for four days. The society convenes every three years.

The membership of the society is limited to a certain number from each country. The membership in the United States is about 100. It is expected that the congress will be attended largely by well-known European surgeons, including a large number of French and Belgian scientists. Up to the present time the attendance of surgeons representing the English-speaking nations has been meagre. In the British section in the last congress only twenty-four were present.

Dr. Lucas Championnière presided at the last meeting in Brussels, in 1911, and his recent death will be severely felt, as he was a moving spirit in the arrangements and a prominent factor in the success of previous meetings. The President for this year is Prof. Depage of Brussels, who is thoroughly familiar with the organization of the society, as he was the Secretary of the last congress, and contributed in a large measure to its success. Prof. Willems of Ghent is President of the International Committee, and Dr. L. Mayer of Brussels is the General Secretary. The local Secretary is Dr. J. P. Hoguet of 40 East Forty-first Street. The American Committee appointed was Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo, Dr. L. L. McArthur of Chicago, Dr. C. L. Gibson of this city, and Dr. R. H. Harte of Philadelphia. Dr. Park has since died.

Dr. McArthur, Dr. Gibson, and Dr. Harte, together with Dr. Rudolf Matas of New Orleans, and Dr. R. G. Le Conte of Philadelphia, constitute the committee designated to represent the American Surgical Association in making preparations for the entertainment of the foreign members.

The programme is limited to the consideration of three main topics: (1) "Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers," by De Quervain of Basel, Hartmann of Paris, Lecene, Mayo of Rochester, Minn.; Moynihan of Leeds, and Payr of Königsberg. (2) "Grafts and Transplantations," by Morestin of Paris, Villard of Lyons, Ulmann of Vienna, Lexer of Jena, and Alexis Carrel of New York. (3) "Amputations," by Witzel of Dusseldorf, Cecil of Pisa, Kuzmik of Budapest, Binnie of Kansas City, Durand of Lyons, and Ranzi of Vienna.

The congress will be opened at 11:30 o'clock on Monday morning in the Hotel Astor by President Woodrow Wilson. The scientific proceedings will commence at 2:30 o'clock of the same day with a discussion on the surgery of gastric and duodenal ulcer. Reports on grafting and transplanting of organs will be given on the following day, and on April 15 reports on amputations will be read and discussed.

A feature of the congress, as it has been a feature in the country of all recent surgical meetings, will be the clinics. Operative demonstrations will be held in the various principal hospitals. The discussions will be open only to members of the society, which numbers about 600 of the most eminent surgeons in the world, but non-members can attend the meetings. Many of the foreign delegates sailed on the Imperator last Thursday, while others are on the Rotterdam, which sailed on Saturday.

The European members have been invited to attend the session of the American Surgical Association, to be held at the Astor on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, and many have signified their intention of doing so.

Among the prospective entertainments are a special invitation luncheon, tea, and dinner on the opening day, a luncheon to be given by Mrs. Mayo on April 14, a subscription banquet on April 15, and from April 16 to April 28, excursions to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Boston.

Military Academy Alumni Dinner.

The alumni of the New York Military Academy will hold their annual dinner on Saturday evening, April 18, at Murray's to celebrate the rebuilding of the academy which was burned in 1910. It is now in a more flourishing condition than ever. Reservations will be received by L. R. Walton at the Army and Navy Club.

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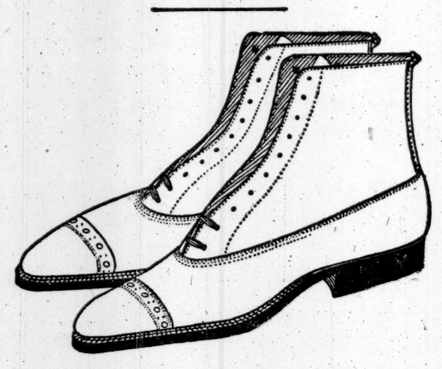

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New photographs of Jerusalem and the Holy Land, taken during Lent this year, reproduced in Rotogravure, Easter feature of next SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES. Garden of Gethsemane and Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives are two of the graphic pictures. Be sure to order in advance.—Adv.

CIRCUS FREAKS DINE ON 'ZIP'S' BIRTHDAY

Barnum's "What Is It" Is 65, a Phrenologist and the Press Agent Have Decided.

PROVES A SILENT HOST

One Grunt His Only Contribution to the Conversation—Hat Boy Balks at Snake Charmer's Boa.

In the jungle room at Healy's restaurant yesterday afternoon "Zip," the original "What Is It" of Barnum & Bailey's Circus, entertained the other freaks who travel with the show, at a feast in honor of his 65th birthday. It was the first event of its kind and after it was over and Fraulein Brunhilde, the German giantess and Capt. Jack Barnett, the midget, had done the tango, even Zip, never before accused of an intelligent thought, expressed his satisfaction by a series of most amazing smiles and a prolonged exclamation which might have meant anything but which the press agent insisted was intended to convey extreme delight.

When the press agent decided that Zip ought to have a birthday party he called in a phrenologist as a last resort to determine his age. Every other kind of guesser had given it up, but the phrenologist, after feeling around half an hour in a futile search for some kind of a bump on which to build a theory, guessed 65. Zip's head, in shape and size, resembles an ordinary egg plant. When the late P. T. Barnum discovered him he shaved off all of his hair except a tuft on the extreme top. Even then no trace of a forehead could be seen. Zip for a time posed as a wild man. Later he graduated into a "What Is It." So far as could be learned—and the theory was founded entirely on his color—his ancestors came originally from Africa.

Wearing evening dress, Zip occupied the chair at the head of the table yesterday alongside Capt. Barnett, who was toastmaster. The other guests were Senorita Marie, the Armless Woman, who uses her knife and fork gracefully with her feet; Cherry Davis, the fat woman; Eddie Masher, the living skeleton; Madame Maxine, the snake enchantress; Maud Clifford, the sword-swallower; Fraulein Brunhilde, Weenie Wee, the animated chocolate eclair; Andrew Sturtz, the tattooed man, who uses his chest as a shirt-bosom; Djamah Ali, the Somali chief, and Running Jump, the Indian chief.

The guests arrived at Healy's on a sight-seeing bus. The boys in the cloak-checking department, who nowadays are used to unusual persons in unusual attire, decided to take the event as a matter of course, but there is a limit to all things. The trouble started when Madame Maxine asked if she could check her boa.

"Sure, check anything," retorted the boy.

He changed his mind, however, when she unwrapped a nine-foot snake from her neck and put it on the counter. So Madame Maxine went to the women's dressing room, and a moment later an attendant came tearing down the stairs, shrieking hysterically. After that the snake was put on the table in the dining hall.

There was a slight delay in serving the first course, in which Miss Clifford swallowed a three-foot sword. On the other hand the delay didn't bother Running Jump. The first thing his eyes rested on when he entered that room was a Bronx cocktail, and his whole soul was poured forth in one exultant grunt. It took a special waiter and two mugs to keep the Chief going when the beer course arrived, and, although a taciturn man, he offered frequent toasts to the guest of honor. A little later on he even offered to make a speech. Every time any one mentioned his name he instinctively reached for one of the mugs, believing evidently that another toast was being offered.

Of all this Djamah Ali, the Somali, disapproved. It seems that Djamah is observing some tribal custom which demands that he shall abstain from meat and drink, and it makes him very serious. For a time he tried to keep pace with Running Jump, sticking to milk, but found it couldn't be done, although he didn't understand the scientific reasons. He sighed, put the milk aside and turned to a meal of bananas, apples and sardines.

Eddie Masher, who weighs thirty-eight pounds, although he is of medium height, attacked the food put before him in a manner which, even though the press agents may have pleaded with him to do his best, was truly remarkable. Where he found room for half a dozen raw oysters, a crab, a big piece of steak, salad, and pie no one could conceive. He drank at least two mugs of beer, and finished with a smile. He ate as much as Zip did, and Zip has the record of eating as heartily and as gracefully as the trained bear. Masher sat alongside Senorita Marie, the "armless lady," who ate soup with as much ease as she smoked cigarettes. She also smoothed out a lock of her hair once with a dainty toe, but Eddie was not disturbed. Miss Cherry Davis, the Senorita's neighbor on the left, made a business of eating, and wasn't afraid, either, that beer would make her fat. She already weighs 700 pounds. Even when Madam Maxine patted and kissed her snake, Cherry kept right on eating.

When the last course was served and Eddie had defied the laws of gravitation by lifting a match and Zip had thrown a kiss to Cherry, Zip was called upon for a speech by Capt. Barnett, the toastmaster.

Zip was told to speak and urged to speak, and even threatened, but the best he did was a long-drawn-out "Um," expressive of complete satisfaction. He was even toasted as the man who had made possible the success of the great circus, but while he shook his hands and wabbled his head, not a word came forth. The dancing followed for half an hour, and Chief Running Jump worked up his enthusiasm to the point where he insisted on giving a song and dance. Then the freaks climbed into their bus and went home.

Holds Meade as a Gunman.

Magistrate Murphy in Jefferson Market Court yesterday held Francis Meade, a 19-year-old machinist, who refused to give his address, in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of violating the Sullivan law. The police said that Meade was the man who fired the shot at an unnamed person in the poolroom on the second floor of a building at the southwest corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway on Saturday evening.

Do you want a fixed rental or a rental that is "fixed"?

A BODY of experts has fixed the Equitable rentals permanently, and you may take our word for it that they will not be "fixed" in the future. This is somewhat revolutionary in a city where rentals are so often given to flurries of fluctuation in the suspense of securing the signature to a lease. But you, as a business man, will be quick to recognize the protection which this policy ensures to the Equitable tenants.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

WANT FOOD RULE OBEYED.

Poor Association Asks Dealers to Protect Goods from Flies and Durt.

Dealers in all kinds of foods have been asked by the Department of Social Welfare of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to co-operate in bringing about the enforcement of the new ruling of the Board of Health in regard to Section 46 of the Sanitary Code. In this ruling it is said that all candies shall be kept covered with a fixed covering such as glass, wood, metal, pasteboard, or paraffin paper, so as to protect them from flies, dust, dirt or other contamination. Breads, pies, and cakes must be inclosed or covered by some fixed covering such as glass or close mesh wire screening.

Specific directions are given in the ruling for covering foodstuffs in grocery stores. Fish and meat, it is held, should be kept in glass refrigerated display cases, but such products as sausages and hams, which are covered by a permanent protective covering, may be hung up for display.

It is further required that foods in restaurants and lunch rooms, particularly in those places where guests assist themselves to displayed foods, be inclosed in glass or metal cases unless wrapped in individual paper coverings. In regard to push carts the ruling says:

"It is recommended that the strictest interpretation of Section 46 be applied at all times, and that no covering other than one of a fixed and permanent character be recognized as conforming with the restriction of this section."

CITY BREVITIES.

Mrs. Catherine Splain of 645 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, asked the New York police yesterday to hunt for her daughter, Mary Agnes Splain, 15 years old, who left home March 25.

William Osterioh, a carpenter, 72 years old, who suffered from asthma, committed suicide yesterday by hanging at his home, 1,106 Lebanon Avenue, the Bronx. His wife discovered his body.

William Denning, a hostler, was discovered yesterday in Stable 17 of the Belmont Park race track suffering from an overdose of morphine. Doctors at St. Mary's Hospital, to which Denning was taken, said he had but a slight chance of recovery. How or why Denning took the morphine was not learned.

While Nathan Scol of 81 West 125th Street was leaving a south-bound Subway train at Eighty-sixth Street yesterday the door slammed and caught his right leg. The train started, dragging Scol along the platform 100 feet. Dr. De Courcey of the Polyclinic Hospital said he had suffered lacerations, strained tendons, and a possible fracture of his leg.

New York, February 10, 1914.

Overman Tire Company,
250 West 54th Street, New York City.

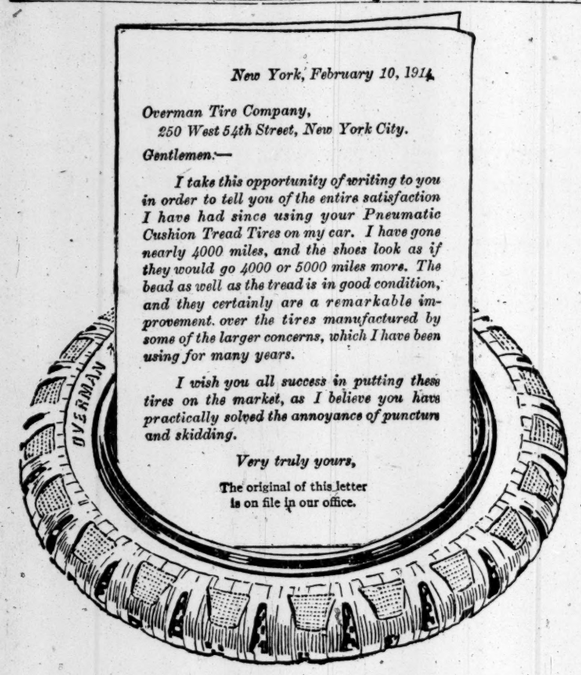
Gentlemen:—

I take this opportunity of writing to you in order to tell you of the entire satisfaction I have had since using your Pneumatic Cushion Tread Tires on my car. I have gone nearly 4000 miles, and the shoes look as if they would go 4000 or 5000 miles more. The bead as well as the tread is in good condition, and they certainly are a remarkable improvement over the tires manufactured by some of the larger concerns, which I have been using for many years.

I wish you all success in putting these tires on the market, as I believe you have practically solved the annoyance of puncture and skidding.

Very truly yours,

The original of this letter is on file in our office.



OVERMAN
Cushion-Tread Pneumatic
TIRES

The Overman Cushion-Tread Pneumatic Tire is a new tire. It is constructed on a new principle, a principle which the severest tests have shown to be scientific in theory and sound in practice.

In offering this tire to the Public, our claims for it are based not on what we believe the tire will do, but upon *what it actually has done and is doing* in daily use on the cars of hundreds of private owners.

DURABILITY—We guarantee the Overman Tire for 5,000 miles. If any Overman Tire fails to give that mileage, we will make good the difference to the purchaser. 5,000 miles is what we guarantee, but the Tire itself is *better than our guarantee*, and with any kind of proper care will give greater mileage.

RELIABILITY—While not absolutely puncture-proof, punctures with the Overman Tires are very *rare* occurrences, so rare indeed that this fundamental and disagreeable weakness of all pneumatic tires has been reduced to a minimum. In fact, it has been almost eliminated. *Blow-outs and rim-cuts are practically unknown.*

Permanently Non-Skid

THE OVERMAN TIRE CO.
250 West 54th Street New York
After April 1st, 1853 Broadway, at 61st Street

Today—the most important happening of the year on Automobile Row. Partridge, Clark & Kerrigan, Inc., are showing for the first time—ready for demonstration and sale—the

Premier-Weidely
6 Cylinder Car

The automobile which sets a new standard in efficient power production and economies in fuel consumption, reduction of weight and increased tire mileage. The car with the motor that created a sensation at the recent New York and Chicago shows.

IF you had come to us six months ago and said: "Gentlemen, I want you to build me an automobile—a high grade 6 cylinder car that has *speed, power, durability*, and will run noiselessly—all the time—a car that will go the distance without burning up my checkbook for gas, oil, tires and repairs—and it must ride easier and weigh less than any standard six on the market. Now if you can supply me with such a car, and guarantee that you can cover my requirements under $3000, I am a customer"—we could have taken that order and covered every requirement.

The car that you called for is here. We have excelled the specifications. It is on the floor of our salesroom.

The car we are ready to deliver is the best example of advanced motor engineering that has been produced in America, and the really interesting fact is that

We will deliver the car that reduces the high cost of automobiling

George Weidely, the designer of the motor which bears his name and which is the heart of the Premier-Weidely car, deserves the new title—Economist-Engineer. For he clearly foresaw that progress in motor building must proceed along new lines.

Economy in weight—Economy in fuel consumption—Economy in lubrication.

From now on, cost of operation will be the test of an automobile's efficiency, because any good six cylinder car will run and stand up.

The question "will it run?" belongs to the stone age of automobile history—it was answered long ago.

The question *now* is—what does it cost to run? How heavy is it? How many miles on a gallon? Is it a tire-eater? Does it keep out of the shop?

That is the Premier-Weidely question—and the Premier-Weidely answers it.

What is the secret of the Weidely Motor?

There is no secret—it is as plain as day. The Weidely motor is the standard 6 cylinder poppet valve motor thoroughly efficient as to type, *refined and simplified to a remarkable degree.*

In the Weidely motor, forty percent of the moving parts of the ordinary engine are eliminated—less friction, fewer chances for breaks, greater power because less waste in operation.

The cam shaft has been brought directly over the head of the valves, the power produced by the piston is not absorbed by springs, push rods or bearings. *It goes to the wheels where it is wanted and needed.*

The reduction in the number of parts, reduces engine weight, and in turn tire cost. The Premier-Weidely Six weighs 3,600 lbs., ready for the road.

The Premier-Weidely Six on road service test has averaged 23 miles to the gallon of gasoline, and 750 miles to the gallon of oil.

The Premier-Weidely Six 7-passenger stock car, standard gear, has done 72 miles an hour on a speedway test with three passengers aboard.

The Premier-Weidely Six will negotiate hills on high with ease, where more powerful cars are compelled to change gears.

The price of the Premier-Weidely Six is $2700

The Premier-Weidely Six has the experience, the prestige and the skill of the great Premier organization behind it. The man who has owned one knows the Premier *always makes good.*

This car—*the car of the year* (and we are fairly entitled to call it a 1916 car) is a car that in every other respect is *the advanced automobile of tomorrow.*

Superb lines—a limber, graceful car "forward and aft"—sixty-inch springs that give extreme comfort under all conditions—Style—that indefinable something that says "*Class.*" A car that you can show to your friends with pride and pleasure, and truly claim to have *the very best, the very latest, and the most economical automobile that can be bought at any price.*

And Partridge, Clark & Kerrigan, Inc., feels highly honored by becoming the channel through which this luxurious car is offered to the public. It fully measures up to the *high and exclusive standard* set for the P.C.K. line in New York, and establishes its position as the house of *motor car style.*

Partridge, Clark & Kerrigan, Inc.

"45 Steps from Broadway"
56th Street, West, New York

Telephone
Columbus 10055

Brooklyn Branch
1176 Bedford Avenue

OPEN LETTERS from COLE-No. 2

Captain Harry L. Stratton,
Colt-Stratton Company,
Broadway at 58th St., New York, N. Y.

DEAR CAPTAIN STRATTON:

They tell me you are learning to tango, and that your neighbors have all bought Victrolas, and that New York is tangoing from The Battery to Kingsbridge. A friend of mine who has just returned from New York says he saw the Statue of Liberty doing the "Lame-Duck" with the Woolworth Building up and down Broadway, but I told him he had probably spent too much time that afternoon with one foot on a brass rail. He admitted it, but at the same time it is wonderful how this tango habit has hooked on.

Now I have a great idea. When it warms up a little bit the tango is going to fade away—besides, Mayor Mitchel is going to make us let these poor, overworked Victrolas rest up a little while, because their voices are all hoarse and they are all run down.

The tango brigade is going to lay off during the spring and summer months. Listen, Captain, there is going to be a terrible nervous reaction unless a hot-weather substitute for the tango is found pretty quick. Those people are going to yearn for rhythm and freedom and joy, and goodness only knows what will happen if you don't sell every one of them a COLE.

I guess the greatest thing in the world on a winter's evening is a good smooth floor, a flock of foreigners teasing the sobs out of a mess of fiddles, and then a little fidgety doll tucked away under your wing, while the two of you writhe about with your eyes on the mural decorations and your souls in the seventh heaven.

But they can't keep this up much longer. Perspiration melts the poetry out of even the tango.

Here's the standard recipe for a tango substitute:

Take a party of regular friends. Pack them in gently against the soft, comfy upholstering of a real automobile—Cole preferred. Tell the lad at the wheel to tickle the button that starts the music in that big purring motor—and then tango out to Long Beach or Larchmont or Sleepy Hollow—any place where the wind is pure and where you can rush and sweep over the roller-coaster map of that Empire State of yours. Sprinkle in a little moonlight just to give the setting, and the chances are they'll all admit that open air tango in a Cole has the Victor Victrolaitis blushing with shame.

Captain Stratton, it's your duty to humanity to sell every tango maniac in New York a Cole. We'll do our best to deliver the cars. You're light on your feet yourself—so *hop* to it. Good luck!

Smilingly Yours
Cole Motor Car Co., Makers of
COLE
The Standardized Car

Great work that Cole Robin is doing. Robin wasn't such a hard language to translate after all. A lot of folks over in this neighborhood seem to have gotten the import of the message. They understand now that sheer merit isn't confined alone to "Sixes" any more than it is to "Fours"—and that you can get a superior car in whichever size suits your needs. Thank Standardization for the fact—and the robin for tipping you off.

See the Cole models on our salesroom floor.

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Columbus 6000 Broadway at 58th Street

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Fight the Rising Cost of Doing Business

SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, Carries More Advertising of Things That Cut the Costs in Business Than Most Magazines Carry Reading Matter and Advertising Combined.

If you don't read the ads in SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, you don't know half the new ideas, ingenious devices, clever contrivances, more efficient machines and shorter methods that are helping other business men to make more money or get more work done.

In these days, when the merchant, the banker, the real estate man and the insurance man are finding profits being picked to the bone by the increasing amount of service that must be given to keep pace with competition; in these days, when the manufacturer and the broker and the sales agent and the jobber are finding overhead expenses rising and labor getting more costly, interest charges higher and taxes greater; in these days of growing, swelling costs to do business, every man who holds the purse strings of a business must look to the labor-saving, time-saving efficiency-making machines and devices and appliances of modern invention to save his business life. And the advertising pages of SYSTEM constitute the greatest exposition in the world of all the things that help a business man to meet the increase in business expenses.

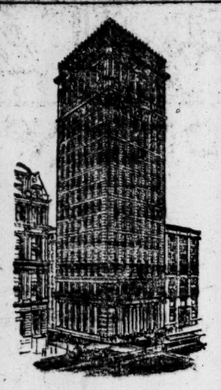
The head of one of the world's most successful publishing businesses says that the first thing he does every month when SYSTEM comes to him is to carefully read every ad in it, and many of the economies and new ideas he has built his success upon were suggested by advertisements in SYSTEM. It is that type of inquisitive, progressive business man who finds greatest profits from the wonderful array of advertising pages in SYSTEM.

Nearly every practical invention to save a moment of a man's time or a dollar of his money is advertised in SYSTEM. A grocer saved the increased rent of a bigger store because he saw advertised in SYSTEM a device for displaying a bigger stock of goods in a smaller space.

There are new developments in the conduct and operation of business every day, and the way to keep abreast of them and derive personal profit from them is to read the advertisements in SYSTEM. For SYSTEM contains more advertising of real value to any man in any business than most magazines contain reading matter and advertising combined.

Get the current number of SYSTEM and study the advertising in it and see where and how you can economize in the running of your business. Whatever your business is, there are things advertised in SYSTEM that apply to it and will help it. Send $2 and get all the numbers of SYSTEM for a full year. If you do not get full value for your money from the advertisements* in the current number alone, your $2 will be refunded. Send it today to SYSTEM, Wabash Ave. and Madison St., Chicago, or 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, and prepare yourself to meet the rising costs in your business.

*Mind you, from the advertisements alone, exclusive of the editorial section, its series on "Keeping Up With Rising Costs," and the 112 pages of business ideas, methods, plans, schemes, etc.



A Tower of Strength

The modern 21-story American Surety Building, one of the finest and best-equipped office buildings in the city, located in the very heart of the financial district, is appraised by the New York State Insurance Department at

$3,270,000

(Entirely Unencumbered.)

It is but one of the assets of

The American Surety Company

of New York

(Largest Surety Company in the World.)

Capital and Surplus over $6,000,000.

But the greatest asset of the company is the good will of the public, earned by 30 years of efficient suretyship and the prompt payment of all just claims.

Home Office:

100 Broadway, New York.

Telephone Rector 2620

Brooklyn Branch, 189 Montague St. Telephone Main 1350.

Branch Offices at Larger Cities.

Over 12,000 Agencies Elsewhere.

Prompt service to and from all cities of the Middle West, in connection with Direct Private Telegraph Wire to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Chicago Branches.

A few choice offices and suites to let in the American Surety Building. Every room outside; superb light and air, and every modern convenience.

F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

NEW LIST OF 'DON'TS' TO AVOID PTOMAINE

Health Department Warning Meant to Cut Down the Cases This Summer.

WHERE CARE IS NECESSARY

In the Use of Meat and Canned Goods — Precautions Remove Nearly All Dangers.

How to avoid ptomaine poisoning during the Summer months is told in a bulletin just issued by the Health Department. It says that the commonest form of meat poisoning, called ptomaine, is due to eating the meat of diseased animals. It is impossible to detect the poisonous bacteria without bacteriological examination, owing to the fact that they do not cause putrefaction. In the greater majority of cases cooking renders this meat harmless, but there are cases on record where the bacteria have survived, causing illness and death.

Summer ptomaine or meat poisoning is the most common form of the disease in this city. Owing to the increased temperature the bacteria increase rapidly, and the only remedy is to exercise particular care in keeping meats. The Health Department says: "Take proper care of the refrigerator and the refrigerator will take proper care of the meat."

Warning is given against badly constructed ice chests. For every housewife the following "don'ts" are given:

Don't keep meat in the refrigerator unless it is properly iced.

Don't omit to clean the refrigerator frequently, using strong hot soda solution.

Don't use meat unless it is absolutely fresh; never attempt to freshen it by washing with salt, soda, &c.

Don't buy chopped meats or sausage unless absolutely sure that it is fresh.

Finally, don't buy from any butcher unless sure that his meats are fresh and handled in a sanitary manner.

Symptoms of ptomaine resulting from eating bad meats are given as beginning with vomiting, severe abdominal pains, diarrhoea, fever, and prostration, oftentimes resulting in death.

Canned foodstuffs are more universally used in Summer than at any time of the year and especial warning is given against using them unless absolutely sure that the contents are good. The form of poisoning from bad canned goods is known as "botulism" or "sausage poisoning" and is very deadly, with a mortality rate of 50 per cent. The microbes causing this thrive in the absence of air and multiply rapidly in canned goods, sausages, &c. Symptoms of the disease are partial or total paralysis, double vision, painful swallowing, loss of voice, and interference with heart and respiration.

With care in buying canned goods there is no danger of this virulent poisoning. It usually happens that the steam sterilization which is part of the canning process, kills all microbes, but now and then owing to carelessness or the canning machinery not working properly, a few cans will reach the market containing living microbes. These multiply and form gas that pushes up the top of the can in a convex form. These cans are known as "blown cans" or "swelled heads." The housewife in buying canned goods should always examine the cans and if there is no sign of convexity, may be reasonably sure that the contents are healthful.

It has been contended that manufacturers take "blown cans" and puncture the top to let out the gas. They then solder the small puncture and sell the cans again at a reduced price. This practice, however, is "certainly very limited in New York City," says the Health Department as the Inspectors always seize and destroy all cans showing any sign of "swelled head."

Freedom from ptomaine can only be obtained by caution in buying and eating meat, fish, and canned goods and the Health Department asks every housewife to remember that eternal vigilance is the price of health.

Annual Exhibit Easter Toys, Gifts and Favors.

No greater pleasure can be afforded children than to bring them to see this beautiful display of Toys, Games and Novelties for Easter gifts, Easter parties and entertainments. Here you will find, at lowest prices, a great variety of every conceivable toy and novelty for making Easter-time most enjoyable. Come and bring the children with you—no obligation to buy.

F.A.O. SCHWARZ "The Home of TOYS"

Fifth Ave. at 31st St.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Clergymen's Spring Clothes Full Showing Now

Sack Suits—
Standard black cloths—Serge, Cheviot and semi-rough Worsted. Self-striped Worsted and plain gray Twills.

Frocks—
Soft black Worsted, clear-finished Serge and fine Tricot.

Overcoats—
The best weaves in black and mixture tones in dark gray.

Raincoats—
Cravenetted Oxford cloths and rubberized fabrics.

Skeleton Sacks—
Narrow twill-serge, round or rolling collars.

Special Features—
We furnish clerical or Cassock Waistcoats with laymen's Sack Suits if desired. Faultless fit and spacing of collars on Waistcoats and Frocks.

We fill orders by mail.
Samples sent upon request.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Fur Storage

Our new Dry Cold Air Storage Department affords absolute protection for Furs and other Articles of Apparel.

Expert Furrier in attendance.

Reasonable Charges. Inspection Invited.

Storage for
Household Goods Documents
Trunks Works of Art
"Dead" Storage for Automobiles

Vaults for Storage of Silverware
Safe Deposit Boxes
Packing and Shipping

Absolutely Fireproof.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000

41st-42nd Sts., & Lexington Ave. Tel. 4393 Murray Hill.

52nd-53rd Sts. & 7th Ave. Tel. 1702 Columbus.

DESKS

We haven't a selling-point half as important, Mr. Prospective Customer, as the fact that we now enjoy the confidence of many merchants of this city—which means we deserve yours.

Phone Beekman 2075 for catalogue.

SELLEW

111 Fulton St., New York

Established in 1833

TO PACIFIC COAST

Lackawanna Railroad

Mar. 14 to Apr. 14, inc.

$55

Ticket Offices: BROADWAY, Cor. Wall St. Cor. Howard St. Cor. 28th St. Cor. 42d St. Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

CARPET CLEANING

W. H. Hankinson

53rd Year

RESPONSIBILITY—RELIABILITY

CLEANLY METHODS

Booklet Mailed.

423-425 East 53d St.—Plaza 506.

The General says:

"Some roofing jobbers and dealers refuse to handle *Certain-teed* Roofing because the profit is not big enough to satisfy them."

Guarantees on Roofing

There Are Real Guarantees, Also Talk Imitations

There are a lot of guarantees offered on roofings. Most of them are by irresponsible people, or merely conversational guarantees. It's a very important thing in a guarantee that there should be responsibility, and that it should be in writing.

Since we have been giving a regular written guarantee on Certain-teed Roofing, one class of competitors has been saying that their roofing "will generally last twenty years, or longer." They don't guarantee it, however, at all. It's very easy to talk, talk, talk and say any number of years in such talk, but responsible concerns must know all about their roofing if they do any more than talk—they must know their roofings really do last when they sign a printed guarantee of plain requirements that the roofing shall make good. Of course, the irresponsible type—those who are likely to go out of business soon—can sign anything. It's very important that the buyer should not be caught in such a trifling manner.

Another very important thing is these talk guarantees are offered on the cheapest goods the manufacturers make; not being real guarantees, there is no risk. They say nothing about their highest priced brands and qualities—just offer the cheapest thing they have—offer a talk guarantee on cheap goods equal to the real guarantee given on Certain-teed Roofing. It's funny how many people they catch on such things.

When you buy a piece of roofing you should know—and know in writing—that it is the best quality—best brand goods made by that manufacturer. Remember—make him put this in writing, that it is his best in every way, and then have the guarantee in writing and properly signed, too.

It pays to be careful in buying goods where the quality could not be judged by the sample—where everything must depend upon the standing and ability of the manufacturers to make good over a long period of years in the future.

Certain-teed

Quality *Cert-ified* **Roofing** Durability *Guaran-teed*

They have not realized that service to their customers builds the best business for themselves.

The dealer who is doing the biggest roofing business in his community is the dealer who handles *Certain-teed* Roofing—because he recognizes service to his customers as the biggest part of his job—more customers as his reward.

He knows, just as you know, that *Certainteed* Roofing will give you the best, the longest, and the guaranteed service. He is willing to take his modest profit on *Certain-teed* Roofing in preference to an inflated profit on any other brand, because he knows there are many more roofing buyers just like you who know and have faith in *Certain-teed* Roofing and in him.

When you buy your roofing of such a dealer as this, you know it is the best roofing service you can buy for your buildings because it is *Certain-teed*—guaranteed for 15 years, backed by the world's three biggest roofing mills, endorsed by your local dealer whom you know and who meets you face to face when he sells it to you. There is a dealer of this calibre in your neighborhood. He will sell you *Certain-teed*.

Certain-teed Roofing is sold at a reasonable price everywhere by dealers who believe in giving unsurpassed quality at a fair profit. The amount of *Certain-teed* Roofing required for an average roof, say ten squares, will cost less than $5 over the cheap mail order grade. This small initial cost is saved many times in the fifteen years' wear which is covered by the manufacturer's guarantee.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1914.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

By grace of political and party manoeuvring, some of which has been no better than chicane, a special election will be held to-morrow to decide whether delegates to a State Constitutional Convention shall be chosen at the regular election in the Autumn. In effect, the question is simply whether the State of New York shall hold a convention to overhaul its Constitution a couple of years sooner than it would hold it—if the voters wanted it—under the provisions of the Constitution as it now is. In a sense the matter is important. The convention if held, would have full swing to propose any changes a majority of its members should fix upon. But the peculiar feature is that it is likely that the vote to-morrow will be very light, and the convention, if ordered, will be ordered by a minority, perhaps an insignificant minority, of all the voters in the State.

There is no need of hurrying the holding of a convention. The only change in the Constitution that is of prime importance is the reduction of the number of elective officers and the reduction of the frequency of elections, and this change would be more likely of adoption two years later than it would be next year. The very principle of the short ballot is violated by a snap election, contrived, as this one has been, mainly by party schemers who see in it a chance to promote their own ends. The Democrats, led by Gov. GLYNN, think they see an opportunity in the present divided condition of their opponents to elect next Autumn a plurality, possibly a majority, of the delegates to a convention. If they got a majority, the process of redistributing the legislative districts, especially the Senatorial, would be in their hands. If they got only a plurality, a fine field would still be open to them for "truck and dicker," at which they are masters, and from which they could hope to reap a satisfactory harvest of party advantage. The Progressives also see a prospect of advancing their interests in a convention made up of these elements. In fact, the men of this peculiar stripe, advocates of political quackery and seekers after all sorts of queer nostrums, have been among the most eager supporters of the movement to bring about the snap election and hurry the convention.

The whole business is a striking example of the evil and nuisance of the present organization of our public affairs by which the real, deliberate will of the people is obscured or perverted by the excessive, needless, and mischievous burden of elections. No one will pretend that that of to-morrow will draw out a genuine and adequate expression of that will. It may well be that a majority of those entitled to vote will not go to the polls at all, and these will consist largely of those who do not care for an early convention. To these we suggest that their better course would be to vote, and vote "No." The public mind may be more tranquil two years hence, and in any case the question of revising the Constitution would then be settled by a much fuller vote than can be expected to-morrow.

We are decidedly of the conviction that the sober-minded and right-thinking citizens should go to the polls without fail and vote "No." This opportunity to prevent the Constitutional Convention from being used as a machine for political trickery should not be neglected.

THE WATER WORKS GRAB.

We are in receipt of a memorandum from Mr. HENRY S. THOMPSON, Water Supply Commissioner under Mayor GAYNOR, stating that the private water companies in whose interest the Mader-Foley bill was passed and placed in Gov. GLYNN'S hands for signature have been very active in past years to get their "grab" through. A bill like it was introduced in Albany in 1912, removing from the city's control the operation of its own water systems and depriving the Water Department of its jurisdiction over the rates and charges and the quality of water furnished by the private companies. The department was then receiving complaints from Queens, where the chief private companies operate, that the pressure of water was insufficient, that the rates were extortionate, and that the companies refused to extend their service pipes unless the applicants for water paid the entire cost of installing the mains. In other instances mains were extended only when it was certain that the collections would speedily pay the cost of the entire installation.

By this policy of the private companies large parts of the rapidly growing Borough of Queens are without fire protection. The Maier-Foley bill forbids the city to parallel the pipes of these companies without the consent of PATRICK MCCABE'S Conservation Commission, which would deprive this city of home rule in a matter vitally affecting its lives and property. The city would even have to ask Mr. MCCABE whether it might avail itself of the new Catskill Aqueduct, built by its taxpayers at a cost of over $161,000,000.

The private water companies in Queens have now all the rights they are entitled to. Their property cannot be confiscated. Their contracts cannot be infringed. The city owes them nothing. It is a question solely whether their mains should be bought by the city, or, if their prices are exorbitant, whether new mains should be laid. Gov. GLYNN would do this city an ill-service if he should sign the bill.

MOB LAW AND THE POLICE.

In view of the lawlessness which threatens the peace of this city, the Police Department deserves the most cordial praise for its summary treatment of the I. W. W.'s mob leaders on Saturday. It is to be hoped that the police will not be discouraged by the evident disposition of the Magistrates to treat the offenses of these persons as lightly as possible. Of the nine persons arrested and taken to court Saturday night only one has been held in bail, but the police have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done their duty. The outgoing Police Commissioner, Mr. MCKAY, has given new proof of his efficiency and his understanding of the danger of permitting these people to defy the law.

The meeting of the Central Federated Union, to be sure, had the sanction of the city authorities, but it was taken possession of by a mob of outlaws who had no real sympathy with the object of the meeting, which was, obviously, to proclaim the rights of workingmen. This community can always listen patiently and with sympathy to any statement made by workingmen of their grievances and any plans they may have to secure their rights. The people represented by BERKMANN and the GOLDMAN woman, however, are not the workers. They try to use the workman to gain their own end, which is the destruction by violence of all government. Although Saturday's rioters were so gently treated after arrest, the mob got a wholesome taste of the power vested in the police by the people whom they serve.

The police have a great deal to do just at this time to keep order in the streets, and they are obviously disposed to do their best and take the consequences. They may feel sure of the approval of the law-abiding part of the community. Since the sudden outburst of sentimentality about the four convicted murderers of ROSENTHAL the gunmen of this neighborhood seem to have taken new courage. A party of them were at their old work again Saturday night in the very heart of the town. In their case, too, the police acted with commendable promptness. The kind of violence that leads to the destruction of life and property should not be tolerated for a moment for any excuse whatever, however plausible it may seem.

CRITICISING THE RESERVE SYSTEM.

We bespeak for the reserve system gentler criticism than it is receiving. Not that the criticism is undeserved, but because the country's interests require that the system shall not be wrecked even upon fair criticism of details. THE TIMES has not concealed its opinion that errors have been made, but they are not so bad as they might have been, and they are not beyond repair. When the bill was under discussion there actually was a proposal that New York City should be bisected along Broad Street, in order to humble its pride and check its power for evil. So difficult was it to deal with a situation in which a single bank in New York City would have a capital and surplus account larger than the entire twelve Federal banks, until such time as the Reserve Board should call for a second payment on capital account.

With this example of what might have been we contend that the arrangement is not the worst imaginable, and we maintain that the damage done is not irreparable. The organizing committee has proposed, and it remains for the banks to dispose. It is not to be imagined that 7,000 banks are going to contribute a hundred millions of capital contrary to their will and judgment because three men have said so. These men are not disposing of their own affairs, nor are they dealing with other people's property with infallible judgment or irresistible power. They have taken the course best adapted to give grounds for appeal, and for presentation of a counter-plan which the banks will unite to make effective.

This is the only alternative to refusing to "work" the present plan, or to submitting to the practical demonstration of its unsuitability to the situation. The organizers discharged their duties as though they could order the reserves about at their will, and then the trade would follow the reserves. The fact is that the reserves must follow the trade from which they result. If statute and economic law conflict the statute and the edict under it must give way. That is not argument. It is information for those who need it. The matter is so entirely in the hands of the banks that it is a mistake to be in a temper about it. The reason for confidence that the matter will be settled as the business of the banks requires is the experience with the passage of the bill. It is a simpler matter to talk business with any Federal Reserve Board which it is possible to imagine than to procure the same results through Congress. The banks having accomplished the latter task need lose no sleep over the last step between themselves and the realization of their desires. The passing incident is not more than an incident, and conceals the true purpose of the act.

An artificial distribution of reserve spoils does not rise above a politician's game. The stimulation of business by converting our banks from investment institutions into real instruments of commerce is an unspeakable benefit. It justifies the reduction of reserves by making the assets both more liquid and more stable. It releases gold to the service of the world which is debased now to use as pocket and till money. It economizes all the processes of banking and trade by improving the clearing and exchange systems. These are some of the benefits in sight which it is worth while to keep in mind when the system is criticised naturally and destructively. The friends of the system should hold their tongues and get busy with their hands at the task before them.

There are two points of attack. On the one hand there must be created somewhere an impregnable and irresistible mass of banking capital. Never again should the reserves of the United States be open to attack in detail. And, secondly, better use should be made of the branches authorized. To scatter several reserve banks within a night's ride of each other is equivalent to making branches impracticable. On the other hand to establish a single reserve centre between the Pacific Ocean and Colorado, and another over the expanse of four States with Texas in the middle of them, a district with poor railway facilities, is something which cannot be a permanency. It is too bad to be possible, and, therefore, is easy to remedy. The hand of the politician is plain thus far, and the responsibility is nobody's in particular. There is a positive and undivided responsibility in the next step, and it is that step which will count. The President is able to remark what the country will not stand, and he is not likely to proceed along that road. It has been said that the United States could not expect to have good banking because it had no capable bankers. It is a libel, based upon the handicap which our bankers have carried in curing situations which the law created, and made it difficult to deal with. Banking on banking principles is possible under the new system when this cloud is cleared away, and the world has no better talent than the United States. It is because criticism is so easy that it is suggested that now is the time to boost. The President is reading the newspapers, and is sufficiently aware that he needs other talent in the interests of himself as well as the country. The next chapter will be easier reading.

SENATE SECRET SESSIONS.

We wish luck to the little band of Senators who have announced their intention to talk as much as they choose about the proceedings of the Senate "in executive session," except when foreign affairs are under consideration. We do not stop to examine what may be their personal motives in the matter. There are some of them who might be expected to fret at any restriction on their loquacity. There are others who may be suspected of seeing factional advantage in disclosing to the public the secrets of what has irreverently been called "the bargain counter" where appointments are disposed of. There may be those who think that opposition to the President can be intensified if Senators can be brought to air their grievances against him in public or if these are revealed by others. But in any case they are breaking with a bad custom which has been notoriously abused.

Does any one suppose that that outrageous thing known as "the courtesy of the Senate" could have grown up in the sunlight of open discussion? The phrase is really an impudent euphemism to describe an agreement that any court of honest citizens, authorized to decide matters "in equity and good conscience," would condemn as grossly immoral. It has its analogue, it is true, in other legislative bodies in "log-rolling."; but the former is more elaborate, systematic, and essentially perversive of public interest. It is also true that the secrets of the Senate chaffering of appointments have been pretty freely talked about for a long time, but always there has been a little restraint, and, as Senators shrank from making public their own names, contradictions have been hard to settle. It is to be hoped that the nine Senators will carry out their threat that they will talk copiously, and that they will finally secure the abolition of the absurd and mischievous secrecy which has prevailed.

COSTLY PROFITS.

The city has acquired for $3,000,000 the Forty-second Street tunnel, which cost $8,000,000. It would seem that the city has made the $5,000,000 difference, and that the Interborough has lost nearly three million dollars in interest. But there is an offset in each case. The city has lost the growth of the Queens suburbs which might have been realized if the tunnel had been opened in 1907, when it was "finished." And if the Interborough has lost interest it has gained the city's consent not only to the operation of the tunnel, but to its completion to Times Square and its operation as part of the dual system.

Looking to the future, the adjustment may be said to be reasonable and to promise profit to all concerned. But if that is the right view, it follows that it ought to have been taken six years ago. The failure to think the right thing at the right time has cost the city six years' growth of an important suburb. It would have been money in the pockets of the city, the taxpayers, and the rentpayers if the action now taken had been taken when it should have been.

That is a small matter compared with the fact that the city has not yet started the sections of the dual subway which it will take longest to build, although miles of the system have been finished. The interest charge in this case is running against the city instead of against unfortunate malefactors guilty of unappreciated enterprise. Nobody feels the weight of this interest burden, although it would bankrupt a considerable private undertaking. If there were only some way of paying officials according to the profits they earned, instead of according to the promises they make at election time, the argument against public ownership would be strengthened.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A New Way to Get Out of Jail.

That men and women have different methods of doing the same things and accomplishing the same ends is a fact both well known and easily explicable, but now and then illustrations of this difference show it in a degree that arouses the thoughtful student's interest. Take, for example, the case of WILLIAM TAYLOR, a resident of Terre Haute, who four years ago was convicted of highway robbery and sentenced to twelve years in the Indiana State Reformatory.

The youth disliked imprisonment, and, just as do the English suffragettes when they get into jail, he determined, not to escape, that being difficult or impossible, but to force the authorities to release him. WILLIAM, however, did not enter upon a course of self-imposed starvation with a view to confronting his warders with the inconvenient problems and comments incidental to having him die on their hands. The course he did enter upon was one of wild and continuous misbehavior. Enduring with stoicism such punishments—apparently not very severe—as the Indiana law allows for violations of the reformatory rules and regulations, he made just as much trouble as he could. Not content with his own efforts in this direction, he incited the other prisoners to emulation of his iniquitous conduct, with results deplorably successful.

WILLIAM is still in duress, but the reformatory officials have frankly confessed their inability to meet the situation thus created otherwise than by getting rid of their troublesome ward. And the only legal way to do this, it seems, is to secure a pardon for him! A humiliating remedy that, but in desperation they have applied for one to the State board which investigates appeals for leniency toward convicts, and the board has advised the Governor to grant the request!

Probably never before was a pardon asked for anybody because of his abnormal and unconquerable badness, and, if it be given on that ground, WILLIAM TAYLOR will stand unique, in sinister eminence as the inventor of a new kind of rebellion. His scheme does not appeal to the sympathies as does that of the suffragettes, but it is more "sporting," and in its execution there must have been more of the joy of battle—that well-known anaesthetic—than there is in voluntary starvation, even though mitigated by forced feeding. But the point to be noted is that the Taylor plan is essentially masculine, while that of the suffragettes is marked by the passivity which is—or used to be—essentially feminine.

Let Women Read This With Care.

Among the many rewards that await the reader patient, persistent, and long-lived enough to make the almost endless journey through WILLIAM DE MORGAN'S latest book, "When Ghost Meets Ghost," is a highly characteristic passage dealing with the word "quorum." That is a queer and puzzling word, when one stops to think about it, and though investigation reveals its origin, how it came to have its present meaning remains a good deal of a mystery. But that doesn't bother the gentle humorist who is such a consummate master of what may be called the art of running on—and on—and on. What he, probably first of human kind, sees in "quorum" is the necessity of changing it to "quarum" when the reference is to the smallest fraction of a group of women acting under parliamentary rules that can do anything except pass a motion to adjourn.

Now that Mr. DE MORGAN has mentioned it—and now that the mention has been rescued from the vast expanses of his book—the truth of his observation is manifest to everybody who remembers even a little of his Latin grammar. Obvious, too, is the timeliness of the distinction thus established. In other days there was so little use for "quarum" that it's no wonder even the greatest sticklers for verbal exactness and propriety let the much more than occasional blunder go. Now all is changed. Stern chairwomen innumerable are presiding over innumerable organizations that cannot possibly have a "quorum," and very likely to speak of those present as constituting anything except a "quarum" vitiates all the proceedings!

Truly appalling consequences are to be apprehended as soon as the vicious minority of rebels against authority that exists in every club, society, and legislative or executive body discovers the advantage that can be taken of errors like recording women as forming a "quorum." That cannot be helped, and whatever the resulting calamities are they must be endured, but there will be no excuse, thanks to Mr. DE MORGAN, for continuing to falsify a thing that has come to be as enormously important and as widely discussed as gender.

"Quorum," the dictionaries say, is one word taken, as are many others like it, from a long phrase in old law Latin, but in that phrase, curiously enough, there was nothing of the present meaning. It designated, not a certain number of persons or fraction of a group as necessary for the transaction of business, but certain specially named individuals who had to be there. Sometimes one of them was enough to constitute a "quorum." We have departed far from that conception.

These Bills Must Be Vetoed.

Every believer in scientific, that is, real, medicine, and every opponent of the quackish cults that are tirelessly striving to escape the too few restraints now placed upon them by the law, will support by whatever means or influence they can exert the appeal of Dr. DOUGLAS SYMMERS to Gov. GLYNN that he veto the Osteopathy and Christian Science bills now before him.

Why the Legislature passed these bills it is not now worth while either to ask or to explain. If charitable, we can admit that the favoring votes were cast in ignorance, and let it go at that. The Governor, however, is not ignorant, and therefore he can hardly fail to act in accordance with the enlightened opinion which he presumably shares as to the viciousness of this sort of legislation.

The irregular practitioners of medicine, unfortunately, are far from wholly suppressed by the law as it is, but public safety is in a measure guarded from their attacks and their operations are conducted under responsibilities that occasionally end in court proceedings of an inconvenient nature. It is from these that they seek to escape, and that they may be free to scatter contagion as they will, and by wrong diagnosis to condemn many a sufferer to needless death, they ask that our carefully elaborated system of health protection be fatally weakened.

Against this, at the moment, Gov. GLYNN is our only defense. It cannot be that he will fail us.

ALIENS' WIVES' STATUS.

Forfeit Their Citizenship During Marital Relation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The law of 1907 relative to the citizenship of American women who marry aliens provides that:

> Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a Consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

The above statute is discussed in the case of in re. Martorana, 159 Fed. 1010, decided by the Federal District Court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on March 26, 1908. It appears from this case that Martorana filed his petition for naturalization on Sept. 20, 1907, and produced as one of the witnesses in his behalf Mrs. Martorana, his wife. It developed at the hearing on Jan. 13, 1908, that Mrs. Martorana was born in the United States and resided here all her life, and that she was married to petitioner on May 7, 1907. The Government contended that she thereby became an alien, and was incompetent to be a voucher for her husband on Sept. 20, when the petition was filed.

The case of the United States v. Cohen, 179 Fed. 834, decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, on June 14, 1910, involved the question as to whether the alien wife of an alien man, both having resided in this country as husband and wife for over 30 years, could become a citizen. The court by Coxe, Circuit Judge, after referring to the above act of Congress, said:

> It is plain that Congress here intends that the wife shall assume the nationality of her husband, even to the extent of expatriation in the case of an American woman. Though an American citizen prior to her marriage, she cannot resume that citizenship while the marriage relation continues. It seems wholly inconsistent with the spirit of this legislation to permit an alien to acquire rights which are denied to a citizen. If an American woman had married Cohen she would immediately have become a Russian citizen, and would be such to-day, with no power to change her citizenship until the matrimonial relation is terminated by death or otherwise. And yet it is argued that the appellee, who was an alien when she came to this country, and who married an alien while here, and has during her entire life owed allegiance either to the Emperor of Germany or to the Emperor of Russia, may do what she could not have done had she been born an American citizen. We cannot think that the lawmakers intended so anomalous a situation.

I cannot find that the above act of Congress has been modified in any way, and apparently it is still in full force and effect. Down to the present time the two cases referred to above seem to be the only decisions, at least in Federal courts, that have discussed this statute.

It is of course well understood that the right to vote does not necessarily depend upon citizenship, and, as a matter of fact, in some States aliens have the right to vote. See Wise on American Citizenship, published in 1906, at Page 67.

FREDERICK D. COLSON,
Law Librarian, New York State Library.
Albany, N. Y., April 3, 1914.

LOVE IN AMBUSH.

A Proposal to be Delighted with His Surprises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Despite all efforts to keep it down, a tide of sympathy flows forth toward "G. C.," the bachelor who quotes from Maupassant the warning to beware of love, which is lying in ambush everywhere, and is more dangerous than brandy or bronchitis. Poor, blind bachelor!

Why should not one have the recurring symptoms every year, even as the Southerner has his ague and chills, and in time come to enjoy the experience just as perfectly? Why should love be regarded as dangerous and painful? If all men would only take love as some men take brandy—in moderation—we might all remain bachelors and still have our romance.

For example, when Spring comes, why not, as the birdlings, do our billing and cooing, hold hands, and—well, out of sympathy for "G. C." I will not go more into detail—and, after the sap has gone out of the trees and out of the heads of the bachelor, quietly retire within our fortresses of single blessedness until another season causes a new outbreak? Perhaps, now and then, it will be necessary to pay well for the kisses taken, but surely one never regrets the money paid for his brandy. Why haggle in court over the price asked for the kisses?

Some of us cannot help feeling that "G. C." is out of tune with life, that he mistakes its purpose. Would he have all brandy and no kisses? Surely this is as bad as to have all kisses and no brandy. Would he deny us the pleasure of permitting our more or less youthful fancy to turn to thoughts of love, in the Springtime, just because in the past it has been held that the logical outcome of love was marriage?

Brooklyn, April 4, 1914. F. L. ORTON.

LONELY WORKING GIRLS

May Find Needed Companionship in Women's Organizations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there are doubtless many hundreds of young girls very nearly as lonely as the writers of the recent articles in THE TIMES, will you let me say to all who may read your paper that there is a large national organization of women and girls where opportunities for pleasure and profit are secured by co-operation. I am speaking of the National League of Women Workers, and especially of its New York association, in which there are forty-one independent non-sectarian, self-governing clubs in which some 3,000 young women meet, pay for their club rooms by dues and entertainments, receive their men friends, and have opportunities for dances, for organizing theatre parties and Summer excursions, for debates or lectures, or whatever amusement or occupation they may prefer.

The New York Association of Women Workers has its own Summer camps and its seashore cottages, and has a tea on the fourth Sunday afternoon of every month, where good music and important speakers can be heard, and some 400 young women can be met. This organization has been instrumental in starting various co-operative and educational enterprises for girls. If the lonely girls are good walkers they may by joining any club be warmly welcomed on our "hikes" and excursions this Summer, and they will find companionship and interest by being visitors to the convention of the National League of Women Workers in New York in May.

VIRGINIA POTTER,
President New York Association of Women Workers.
New York, April 3, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express appreciation of the value of publishing an article such as appeared in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES, namely, "The Cry of a Lonely Woman in a Great City"? It is my privilege to be connected with an organization which is endeavoring to meet this great need, and, therefore, I am in a position to know that this is not an extreme case, but is founded on facts of which we have daily evidence, and the touching appeal for a homelike boarding place is only an expression of the deepest longing of hundreds of girls in similar circumstances in our city.

The primary purpose of the activities of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations is to meet these very needs of young men and young women who are willing to co-operate by affiliating themselves as members. In this connection I would mention particularly the organization for women. In its several branches in this city not only is an attractive and homelike boarding home provided, but also pleasant reading rooms, classes in sewing, millinery, cooking, and academic subjects, musicals, socials, outings and picnics in Spring and Summer, &c., all of which supply that deeper need of the lonely girl for companionship and inspiration which cannot be met by material surroundings alone. To this should be added the fact that "any woman or girl giving satisfactory reference as to character is eligible to membership in the association," thus enabling the young woman to be true to her highest ideals and, at the same time, satisfy her natural longing for homelike surroundings and the opportunity to meet and make friends who are worth while.

New York, March 30, 1914. L. L. S.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For six years at 58 East 102d Street there has been a hotel for young women, (the Emeline York-Tyndall,) that accommodates fifty, and seldom have all its rooms been occupied. There are usually a half dozen or more vacant, and as the building must be well filled in order that expenses may be met it is often found necessary to advertise in THE TIMES and other dailies for boarders.

Instead of $3 a week for room, one may obtain there a single good-size room and fifteen good meals a week for $3.50 up. There are always a number of $4 rooms vacant. All the rooms are electric lighted and steam heated. There is a telephone in the house, and guests have free use of laundry, and plenty of hot water for washing and bathing. There are also sewing machines and piano for their use. Two large parlors and a small private parlor are for their exclusive use, and there they may sing, dance, and entertain their visitors. The building is thoroughly fireproof and was erected for the purpose it serves.

It is true that many downtown homes for girls have waiting lists, but a half hour on the trolley will take them where they can get room and board at practically cost price. When such places have vacancies, and have difficulty in keeping filled so that expenses may be met, one should be slow to advise that fifty more buildings of the sort be erected at once. Better fill what we have before we build greater.

CARSON H. TYNDALL,
The People's Tabernacle.
New York, March 29, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no reason why a girl who can pay $3 a week room rent should freeze or be uncomfortable. I saw two good rooms in good locations last week for $3, each having heat, hot and cold water, a comfortable bed, and all essentials.

The self-righteous landlady with the ugly head had probably had trying experiences with girl roomers and their men friends. There is the most difficult problem of all. Where there is no better solution of it, and one of the numerous branch libraries is near, could the girls not meet their escorts there?

Yes, it is loneliness that causes many to go wrong, but if each one would try to forget her own loneliness in trying to make some one else less lonely—try to remember that happiness is most surely found in service—it would ease the pain of it wonderfully, and contribute a mite to what the Christ-spirit is trying to do in the world.

V.
New York, March 30, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story of the stenographer published in to-day's paper is very interesting. May I submit a story of brighter hue?

When I came to New York, six years ago, it was my plan to find out for myself the cost of living here. The problem was a practical one, the results, I think you will agree, are satisfactory. After a long search I found a three-room apartment with a real kitchen and a bath with plenty of hot water at $15 a month. With careful buying, $100, which I had saved, furnished my rooms comfortably and prettily.

From an account in the papers of a man who died a prominent New Yorker and then committed suicide I secured the name of the firm with whom he had been and, on application, secured a position at $12 a week. Out of this sum I paid car fares, rent, &c., and had left at the end of the month $7.50.

At the end of a year I took a four-room apartment across the hall at $17 a month, and the next year a four-room apartment in another location at $24 a month. At the beginning of my second year in New York I entered Law School, evening session, was graduated in three years, passed the bar examination, and was admitted to practice.

New York, April 3, 1914. M. E. C.

Wadleigh's Drinking Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Mother of a Wadleigh Student" says in your columns that girls are "not permitted to slake their thirst," and that throughout the school no faucets are available. In reply, the Social Welfare Club of Wadleigh High School gladly offers to place itself at the service of any Wadleigh student who is unable to find a sufficient supply of water, conveniently situated, to quench her thirst, and to indicate at least ten such places.

Again, your correspondent says that the water sold in the lunch room at the price of one cent per glass is "unfit to drink." By a chemical test Miss Womack of the Wadleigh High School ascertained beyond dispute that the water is perfectly pure and clean. The only complaint that can be lodged against the water is that it obstinately refuses to remain as cold as the fastidious tastes of our sisters in Iceland might require. The Wadleigh girls have been urged and implored to safeguard their health by providing themselves with drinking cups for their exclusive use. LUCY SISSMAN,
Secretary of the Social Welfare Club.
New York, April 3, 1914.

"HOMES FOR WOMEN!"

If the Slogan Were Acted Upon What Would Happen?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your account of Mrs. John Martin's speech against suffrage and feminism, I come upon this passage:

> We are not merely against feminism, but for the family; not merely against suffrage, but for women. When this is fully made plain then we shall have a real woman's movement. In that day may be heard the tramp of women's feet away from the factory and back to the home. They will march home singing and bearing banners on which is written not "Votes for Women" but "Homes for Women."

Let us consider with attention this ideal of Mrs. Martin's, since she has drawn such a lurid picture of what havoc the attainment of our ideal must mean. She specifically mentions the women marching away from the factory, but she conveys the definite idea that woman will revolt from all real work outside the home, where she should be supported by her husband, or, if she have none, poor thing, by her nearest male relative. For the sake of the argument, let us imagine this great day arriving, say, on Easter Monday. The school teachers in Greater New York are principally women, and their work is performed out of the house, and they get a modest salary instead of being repaid by the fond smile of the supporting male. Suddenly all these abused and downtrodden women, deprived of their birthright, decide that they will revolt, and return to their proper place. The children in the schools are not their children; the responsibility is not their responsibility. Moreover, school teachers who produce infants of their own are looked upon with great disfavor by the authorities and the public. So they desert in a body, marching with banners on which is inscribed "Homes for Women."

As you may conceive, such action would confront a community with quite a subtle problem in economics and education. New teachers must be found for the children, and as the unskilled laborer enlisted under the banners of the I. W. W. would hardly fill the bill, a number of men must give up their more highly paid work to supply the place of the departed teachers—or else the school system is doomed. The State will have another problem on its hands, too, that of supporting the rebel women until a sufficient supply of competent and willing husbands have met the new demand.

Really, one can conceive quite a little flurry caused by this admirable "back to the home" ideal being put into execution. When the factory women are involved factories will shut down; we shall suffer the want of quite a number of desirable things, such as shoes, underwear, shirts and blouses, matches, canned food, &c. The cost of living will soar, and the factory women also will be clamoring for food and husbands to supply the same.

Applying this back-to-the-home ideal to the churches, imagine all the women who for countless generations have been doing the work of the churches, usually without remuneration, suddenly deciding that home was their sphere of activity. Conceive the shocked grief of Bishops and clergy, (comparatively few of whom believe in votes for women.) Surplices unwashed, altar cloths stained and tumbled, churches unswept, the needy neglected, the dying deserted, the parish house literally "manned" only by the janitor and the clergyman. Imagine the empty week-day services; conceive the melancholy condition of the very silver on the chancel! Yet surely the Church could not complain if the desertion were due to women's new decision to expend their energies only within the sacred circle of the home.

Conceive another class of women deserting, marching homeward in ordered phalanx with banners flying, the charwomen, the cleaning women, the laundry women, the maid servants, the cooks! When this great day comes, if it comes in Mrs. Martin's time, I fear that many of the beautifully gowned, anti-feminist gentlewomen, who so recently have applauded that lady's noble sentiments and bold prophecies, will come to hold her name Anathema Maranatha.

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.
New York, April 4, 1914.

WOMAN'S HOME WORK.

Machinery Has Drawn It to the Factory, and She Has Had to Follow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Martin, in her speech which was published in part in THE TIMES of Friday, April 3, shows a remarkable lack of understanding of modern conditions and of foresight.

It is not the feminist movement which has caused women to leave their work in the home for the factory, nor do women consider sewing a button on father's shirt merely feminle, while sewing on buttons all day for a boss in a factory is being a human being. This transfer of work from the home to the factory has been caused by the invention and perfection of machinery, and the only way to make women work again in the homes is to return to the spinning-wheel and the hand-loom.

The women are not trying to replace men in industry; they are merely attempting to continue to do their historic work. This work was formerly done by hand in the home; now it is done better and cheaper by machines in the factory, so women, in order to prevent men from replacing them as producers of products for home consumption, have had to follow their work into the factory.

Feminism has not caused this change any more than socialism or unionism; they all are merely outgrowths of modern industrialism.

BARNARD.
New York, April 5, 1914.

Are All Men Liars?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any business or any branch of human endeavor outside of the professions in which a man may honestly serve his fellow-man according to the best light that in him lies, without subterfuge, without deceit, without prostituting his mind to the immediate profit in view?

If there be any such work, will some one who has found it point it out?

I am a college graduate. I have made a success of my first job and have arrived at a position of responsibility, in which I find further progress impossible without constant and cumulative concessions—concessions which bind me ever closer to an ideal, or rather a lack of it, which I abhor.

May I put one further question?

Is there any man who makes or supplies something that some one really needs, who makes it better than any one else, and who charges a fair—a really fair—price for it?

PERPLEXED.
New York, April 5, 1914.

BEAUTY'S LAST STAND.

I dare not steal moments for sleeping,
I dare not take time to exhort,
I dare not risk sighing or weeping—
The time is so short!

Oh, where shall I give my last flowers,
Oh, where shall I turn for a thrill,
Oh, where shall I squander the hours—
Before youth is still?

JANE BURR.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TO MOVE TO-DAY

Will Take Larger Quarters in Emigrant Savings Bank Building.

NO BREAK IN THE SERVICE

Wires Already Working in New Offices—Forty Years in Western Union Building.

The Associated Press which for many years has had offices in the Western Union Building at 195 Broadway will move to-day to its new quarters at 51 Chambers Street, in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building. The new offices have been fully equipped, with wires for several days so that there will be no interruption in the service the Associated Press gives to the hundreds of newspapers all over the country while the change is being made.

The organization now known as the Associated Press has occupied quarters under different names in the old Western Union Building for upward of forty years. The building is to be torn down to make room for a modern skyscraper and the Associated Press had to move. The organization had also outgrown its space in the old building and a change to larger quarters was imperative.

The present Associated Press grew out of several concerns. It began with the New York Associated Press, which was founded in 1848. Then the Associated Press of Illinois was formed. The New York Associated Press was absorbed in 1892 by the United Press and the first national co-operative news gathering organization was formed in Illinois in that year. This concern was superseded in 1900 by the present organized Associated Press incorporated under the laws of New York. The New York Associated Press began to occupy quarters in the Western Union Building at 195 Broadway when it was first built and the various organizations have had their headquarters there ever since. The present organization occupied the entire third floor and had about 8,000 square feet of floor space. In its new home the Associated Press will occupy the entire second floor and have more than 13,000 square feet of floor space.

"Our new quarters could not have been better arranged if they had been especially built for us," said Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, yesterday. "The arrangement of the various rooms, grouped around the operating room which is the heart, soul, and lungs of the organization, is excellent. We have been working for a month removing the wires, but there has been no interruption in business, for we always have a duplication to fall back upon in case of emergency and we have been operating at both places. The location of our new offices is even better than before. We are in the heart of the downtown section, close to most of the newspapers and the various telegraph and telephone companies and about midway between the old Western Union Building and the new one to be erected in Lispenard Street."

The Service Bulletin of the Associated Press has this to say of the new offices:

"The space occupied in the Western Union Building has not been adequate for several years to the growing demands upon it. The inauguration of new departments and the inevitable increase of the force to take care of the additional work arising therefrom, together with the adoption of measures for increased efficiency in all departments, all contributed to make the quarters too restricted. In the new building every department will have not only all the room it needs to-day, but there is provision for expansion. The move will mean increased mechanical efficiency, better ventilation and light for the men, both day and night, and less crowded offices for the executive branches.

"The new location is excellent, both from the standpoint of proximity to a majority of the city papers, and ease of access to the working force. The Chambers Street building is 151 feet deep and 125 feet wide. It extends from Chambers through to Reade Street, with entrances on both thoroughfares. The new offices will occupy an entire floor. Six passenger and two freight elevators give access to the new quarters, which are on the second floor, directly over a bank. Two broad courts indent the floor space, one from Chambers, the other from Reade Street. Broadly speaking, the floor has four wings, two on the north and two on the south side of the building, each group of two wings separated by an open court. These four wings lead out from the central floor area, which measures roughly 104 by 44 feet.

"In the northern half of this centre is the operating room, ventilated and lighted by three large windows opening on the Reade Street court. To the right of the operating room, and occupying the northeast wing, are the cable room and library, the ship news room, the auxiliary mail delivery room, and commodious quarters for lockers and lavatories. To the left of the operating room, and in the northwest wing, are the wire room, the quarters of the sporting editor, the market room, an office for the representatives of the Canadian Press, Reuter, Woiff, and Havas news agencies, and a large storage room.

"In the southern half of the central area are the offices of the chief of the news department, the Division Superintendent, the news editors, the chief of the traffic department, and storage space for records. In the southeast wing is a large Board room over thirty feet square, flanked by an anteroom, while in the southwest wing, looking out on Chambers Street, are the offices of the general manager, the assistant general manager, and the Treasurer, together with accommodations for stenographers and letter files.

"General efficiency was given first consideration in planning the new quarters. To this end the location of the operating room was made central. Contiguous to it are the cable and the local rooms, an arrangement making for the quick handling of the copy these departments originate. On the west side of the operating room is the news distributing room, where all matter received on stencils is printed. This

MR. DIPPEL'S PLANS FOR OPERA COMIQUE

To Give Season of 29 Weeks—Orchestra and Chorus Will Be Recruited Here.

NEW PUCCINI OPERETTA

No Stars in the Organization—Fencing for Show Girls—Offenbach Revival.

Andreas Dippel, the former Metropolitan manager, who will give a season of opera comique in New York beginning next Fall, talked of his plans yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, incidentally making it known how in connection with it musical comedy "show girls" are to be put through a routine of dancing and fencing lessons to make them more graceful and distinguished in stage presence.

"We plan a season of twenty-nine weeks," said Mr. Dippel, "opening out of town, probably in Philadelphia, and after a very short time coming to a Broadway theatre in New York, where we will settle down until the time comes for our season at the Century Opera House after the Century Opera Company has left there for its tour. There are not more than three or four New York theatres large enough for us, and of these it is likely that we will have Weber & Fields's Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

"I will have a permanent orchestra of fifty pieces. The fact that I can offer its members a contract covering at least thirty weeks ought to put me in a position to get together a fine body of players. The same argument will apply to the chorus. I ought to get the best singers and 'show girls,' for the best of them refuse to go on the road with their companies, and a complete season in New York will be an attraction to them.

"I regard it as of great importance to build up a fine chorus and orchestra, because if we start with poor ones it will be very difficult to retrieve the mistake. Our company will depend for its success largely on its ensemble. If this or that principal is found wanting he or she can be replaced, but it is a far different matter to build up the chorus and orchestra.

"These two branches will be recruited entirely in this country and I am hoping to get them together before I leave for Europe again in May. The principals will be a cosmopolitan gathering. I have engaged several French singers who sing in English, but have not yet done a great deal about this branch of the work. One thing I am sure of, there will be no stars—at least, no one will be engaged as a star, to have the values of the works we present distorted to meet their needs. I expect the public will indulge its inclination to make its own stars out of those it likes, but that is another thing.

To Open With Bohemian Opera.

"The season will be opened with an operetta by Oscar Nedbal, a Bohemian composer, who directs an orchestra in Vienna. The plan will be to put these works on for a run, according to the success they meet with. This is necessary on account of the amount of money involved in the productions. We may eventually succeed in building up a repertoire, when we can change the bill as often as twice a week if it seems best, but that will not be in the first season. We will devote more care in the preparation of the operettas than can be given if you change the bill as often as that with new productions.

"I am counting on Puccini's new operetta, now called 'The Swallow,' to open our engagement at the Century with. We will have to wait for it until after it is given in the Fall at the Carl Theatre in Vienna. The libretto, by Dr. Willner and Bodansky, has been in Puccini's hands for some time, and the contract gave him six months to finish it in. I am sure he will have it on time, because I imagine it will largely be a case of putting together material which he has in his sketch books and his head. In 'La Boheme' we can get an idea of how easily gracious melodies flow from his pen. He could not use the same kind in the subsequent operas, but they will be ready at hand for this light opera, I am sure. The work ought to be interesting enough to stay on for some time at the Century.

"Besides the works already mentioned, I have several others, on which we are working. There is Charles Cuvillier's 'Der Jux,' which we will give under the translated title of 'The Purple Domino.' Then there is Leoncavallo's 'La Regina delle Rose,' which we will call probably 'The Rose Queen.' I have also Paul Elsler's 'Frauhlings-Erwachen,' which title has as yet successfully resisted our attempts to translate. Claude Terasse, a French composer, is now writing an operetta for me. The first act is done, and when I get abroad this Summer I expect it will be finished.

Offenbach Revival.

"At the end of the season I will bring over a French company to revive four of Offenbach's works. Among those I have in mind are 'La Belle Hélene,' 'Orphée aux Enfers,' 'Petit Duc,' and 'La Jolie Parfumeuse.' This company will not necessarily be recruited in Paris, because there are French singers to be found outside Paris, just as there are comedians located west of Chicago who never get to New York. I wish I had time to make a four months' trip in the West and dig some of them up.

"I am going to establish regular dancing and fencing classes for the members of my company. It will make them more graceful and improve their stage carriage, and, besides that, it will develop and show talents that we would never learn of through stage performances alone. The Russian ballets get their dancers from the schools.

"Our productions will be different from those of the present musical comedy field in that the chief emphasis will be laid on the music that we give and the manner of its presentation. We shall have a permanent operatic organization selected with as much care as that of any house where grand opera is presented, and the accent will be placed on the music.

"Another difference will be that our foreign works will not be 'adapted.' Our ideal will be to present translations rather than adaptations. This will not be practicable in many cases, of course, since there are always certain changes necessary. But we shall endeavor to fit ourselves to the operetta rather than the operetta to us, as is sometimes done when theatrical managers produce foreign pieces here.

"It seems to be the accepted convention that plays should be considerably changed when transplanted from one country to another, but I think too much of this is done. I have, for instance, placed 'Within the Law' for a Vienna theatre, and it will be given there with very few changes except those of mere translation. I think many of the American musical pieces would succeed abroad if they were played exactly as they are here. To mention only a few, the London production of 'The Quaker Girl' did very well when it went over to Paris, and several of Galsworthy's plays have done very well abroad in translated rather than adapted versions.

GIRL WORKERS AS PLAYERS.

Walworth Club to Give "Twelfth Night" on April 15.

The Walworth Club of St. Mark's Place, one of the many girls' clubs in the New York Association of Women Workers, of which Miss Virginia Potter is President, will give a performance of "Twelfth Night" April 15 at the New York Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

Besides Miss Potter, the other officers of the Association of Women Workers are Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. J. D. Wright, Mrs. Vernon H. Brown, and Miss Florence Marshall, Vice Presidents; Mrs. A. H. Kellogg, Treasurer; Miss Miriam P. Blagden, Assistant Treasurer; Miss Eleanor Mills, Secretary; Mrs. Walter B. Deverux, Jr., Assistant Secretary, and Miss Della A. Stebbins, Organizing Secretary.

BANKER IN SUFFRAGE SHOW.

James Lee Laidlaw to Impersonate the Boss of a Sweatshop.

The committee of women in charge of the arrangements for the suffrage pageant at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on April 17 have drafted James Lee Laidlaw, the banker, to appear as a "sweatshop" worker in one of the exhibitions. He will be the "boss" of the shop, and will have as his assistants a number of well-known members of the Men's League and women suffragists.

Among the special features of entertainment now being rehearsed is the "butterfly dance," in which forty girls, led by Miss Florence Norris, will appear in costume containing two shades of yellow silks. The pageant will be presented by 500 persons, among whom will be Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who will portray the "future woman," and Mrs. Walter K. Creamer, representing "Justice."

MISS FAITH COLE TO WED.

Ex-Assembly Speaker's Daughter Will Be Bride of Douglas McLean.

Miss Faith Cole, daughter of Fremon Cole, former Speaker of the Assembly and general counsel for the American Tobacco Company, is to be married on Wednesday to Douglas McLean, who was a fellow student with her at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. The ceremony, which will take place at the Cole mansion in Little Neck, L. I., will be a very quiet one, and Miss Cole will not have any attendants.

The bride-elect yesterday denied reports that her father was opposed to the match. She said:

"I cannot understand how any such report got started. The fact that the marriage is going to take place here indicates that papa is not opposed to it, does it not?"

Miss Cole is talented and pretty, and is an only child. Five years ago she finished her studies at the Velten School. She is fond of outdoor life and, besides being an accomplished horsewoman, plays a good game of golf and knows how to sail a boat. She is also fond of dancing.

Mr. McLean is 24 years old, two years older than his fiancée, and was born in Philadelphia, where he lived until a few years ago. He intends to follow the stage as his profession.

OLGA KOHLER A BRIDE.

Wed to Nils Florman at Quiet Ceremony in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The marriage of Nils Florman and Miss Olga Veronica Kohler, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Kohler of 14 West Fifty-fourth Street, took place yesterday evening in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Father Hughes officiating.

The wedding will come as a great surprise to the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Florman, as no announcement of the engagement, which had existed about four months, had been made, owing to the death of Mr. Kohler, the father of the bride, some ten months ago.

Mr. Florman's best man was Etienne de Markowski, and the bride had her two sisters, the Misses Rita and Vera Kohler, as her only attendants. The bride's mother and other members of the immediate family were the only guests. A dinner for the bridal party and family followed later in the evening at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Florman will sail in a week or so for Europe and will visit Mr. Florman's father, Gosta Florman, in Stockholm, Sweden.

Mr. Florman was at one time engaged to Miss Helen Stallo, a granddaughter of the late Alexander McDonald.

FRENCH-BURRILL WEDDING.

Sister of Bride-to-Be Will Be the Maid of Honor.

Miss Eleanor Livingston Burrill, whose marriage to Francis Ormond French will take place at 4 o'clock on April 23 in St. Bartholomew's Church, will have her sister, Miss Beatrice Burrill, one of last Winter's buds, as her maid of honor. The eight bridesmaids will be the Misses Lesley F. Pearson, Catherine L. Hamersley, Hilah C. French, Louise Munroe, Lillian Endicott, Katherine C. Milles, Alice Gouverneur Kortright, and Miss Leonie Burrill, the latter being a cousin of the bride. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, and a small reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill, 8 West Forty-eighth Street.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt, an aunt of Mr. Burrill, will give a dinner for the entire bridal party on April 16 at Sherry's. Prentice gave his bachelor dinner on Saturday evening at the Harvard Club. The engagement was announced early in February.

Graham-Cardwell Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 5.—The marriage of Miss Alma Cardwell, daughter of County Freeholder and Mrs. William Cardwell of 244 Renshaw Avenue, East Orange, to Howard Franklin Graham of Kearny, will take place at the bride's home on Wednesday evening, April 22. Miss Margaret Keyler of East Orange will be the bride's only attendant. William Frederick Harding will be best man. Miss Alice Higgins, nieces of the bride-to-be, will act as flower girl. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Robert T. Graham of Kearny, father of the bridegroom.

Romilly Boys' Choir Arrives.

The Romilly Boys' Choir of Wales, composed of thirty-four young singers, ranging in age from 10 to 14 years, arrived here on the White Star liner Baltic yesterday in charge of Choirmaster Robert Owen Williams, to make a tour through the United States and Canada. The singers were met at the pier by a delegation from the St. David's Society and the Welsh Calvary Church in East Thirteenth Street, headed by Capt. D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line. The choir will give its first concert to-night at Aeolian Hall in aid of the fund for building the new Welsh Church.

BULGARS PREPARE TO WELCOME QUEEN

National Society Names Committee to Meet Her Representative, Who Arrives This Week.

BIG RECEPTION PLANNED

Queen Anxious to Study Our Hospitals and Settlement Work—Atrocity Reports Ascribed to Enemies.

The New York branch of the Bulgarian National Society of the United States met in Hartley Hall, 413 West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of arranging for the reception of Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria when she arrives in New York next month. A committee was appointed to meet Queen Eleanora's personal representative, who is due in New York the latter part of the week on the Hamburg-American liner Imperator, and it was also empowered to co-operate with the committee that is to be named by the Jewish Bulgarian Society in New York, and with the representatives of the Bulgarian-Armenian colony.

The committee selected to confer with the Queen's representative consists of S. I. Tonjoroff, Chairman; Prof. W. S. Monroe of Montclair, Charles E. Botsford, Vladimir S. Tasanoff, D. Daskoloff, and S. Karastoyanoff. Prof. Monroe has been for years a deep student of Balkan affairs and is a friend of the Queen. Mr. Botsford is a graduate of Princeton, and has made many visits to Bulgaria, where he has large interests.

It was announced at the meeting that Queen Eleanora, as well as the King and some of the high officials of the Bulgarian Government, had received letters written in America in which the writers stated that it would be unsafe for the Queen to visit the United States, giving as a reason that the American people felt very bitterly against Bulgaria and the Bulgarians for their atrocities during and following the war in the Balkans." These letters, it was asserted, were signed with American names, although the arrangement of the English plainly indicated that the writers were foreigners resident in the United States. The general opinion at the meeting yesterday was that the authors were in practically every case Greeks living here.

Several cablegrams were received in New York last week, it was said, in which information was asked concerning these letters. Whether the Queen was alarmed because of the bitter wording of them was not stated. The persons to whom the inquiries were addressed cabled back that the letters in no way reflected the real feelings of the American people toward Bulgaria's Queen.

Deny Atrocity Reports.

The speakers at the meeting vigorously denied the truth of the reports of atrocities, and said they were the work of Bulgaria's enemies.

"They have themselves perpetrated these atrocities," said one speaker, "and then ascribed them to our people."

For the entertainment of the Queen one event has already been decided upon. That is a meeting and reception to be held at the home of one of the most prominent citizens of New York on the night of, or the night after, the Queen's arrival.

Prof. Monroe, with whom Queen Eleanora has been in correspondence with reference to her visit, said that the Queen was coming here on a mission in which social activity would be reduced to a minimum. She would, he added, no great display arranged in her honor, and expected to spend most of her time studying those American institutions whose work she hoped to see in whole or in part duplicated in Bulgaria.

"For several years," said Prof. Monroe, "the Queen has been a careful student of hospital work in Bulgaria, and as a result of those studies, particularly during the recent war in the Balkans, she is convinced that the American system of training schools for nurses is superior to the nursing apprenticeship system common in the European countries. She will visit many of the great American hospitals and training schools for nurses, and when she returns to Bulgaria she expects to be accompanied by a number of the most capable of American trained nurses and nurse training teachers, who will have a leading part in the introduction of American hospital methods in Bulgaria. The Clementine Hospital in Sofia will be one of the institutions which the American system will be first introduced by the Queen.

To Visit Settlement Houses.

"Queen Eleanora also is greatly interested in the American system of settlement work, and will find opportunity while here to visit the principal settlement institutions in some of the larger cities, such as Hull House in Chicago, at the head of which is Miss Jane Addams. Other charities, public and private, will also be investigated by the Queen. In other words, her visit will be a busy one, and in the limited time at her disposal the Queen will not have much time for purely social affairs."

Andrew S. Tasnoff, editor of the Zornitza of Philippopolis, Bulgaria, who arrived in New York a few weeks ago to lecture to the Bulgarian people in this country on conditions in Bulgaria, pointed out the duty of every Bulgarian to do his or her part in making the visit of Queen Eleanora a success.

"You must remember," he said, "that there is no woman in all Europe more beloved than is Queen Eleanora. She is one of the noblest women living, and I have seen her with my own eyes tenderly nursing and caring for our wounded in hospitals and on the battlefield, and you know, as I do, that there is not a worthy cause in Bulgaria that does not enjoy her fullest sympathy. She will be glad and happy to see all of her people now resident in this country, and it is your duty to do everything in your power to make possible the accomplishment of the purposes that are bringing her to the United States."

NEWCHURCH BUILDING OPEN

Double Platform an Unusual Feature of West End Edifice.

The West End Presbyterian Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street, of which the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kelgwin is pastor, opened yesterday a building which cost $90,000 adjoining the church with the first of a series of meetings that are to continue into May. At both services yesterday a double platform was used for the first time. Two congregations faced each other, with the preacher and choir between.

Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives, Commissioner of Correction Davis, and concerts and organ recitals are among the attractions for the coming month.

The new church house takes the place of a chapel in 105th Street. It adjoins the church on the east, and resembles a downtown business building.

MUSIC NOTES.

Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, will change the programme which was announced for her opening at the Manhattan Opera House to-night so as to add three new divertissements to "Orientale" and the new ballet, "Amarilla." These changes will necessitate others in the repertoire of the week as first announced.

The Saslavsky Quartet and Isabel Hauser, pianist, gave their last concert of the season last night at Forward Auditorium, 175 East Broadway. The programme included numbers from Dvorak, Beethoven, and Schumann.

There will be a special performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday, April 14, for which the programme comprises "La Traviata" (Act I.) with Mme. Hempel, "Madama Butterfly" (Act II.) with Miss Farrar, "Lohengrin" (Act I.) with Mmes. Gadski and Homer and Mr. Jorn, and "La Boheme" (Act I) with Mme. Alda and Mr. Caruso.

NEW SOPRANO LIKED.

Biggest Audience of Season at Metropolitan—John McCormack Heard.

The Metropolitan Opera House concert last night, with John McCormack as the star, drew more people there than has been the case with any Sunday night concert of the season. Besides the Irish tenor those who appeared were Neida Humphrey, soprano, and Maria Duchene, contralto. Mr. McCormack was in good voice and in his aria from "Don Giovanni" and his three Irish songs aroused the big audience assembled in his honor to much enthusiasm.

It is unusual for the Metropolitan Opera Company to give a hearing to a new singer who has not been engaged for its ranks, so that the appearance of Mis Humphrey was awaited with some interest. She sang in the first part of the programme an aria from "Forza del Destino," and in the second part, "Vissi d'Arte" from "Tosca." At the outset she sang a trifle above true pitch, probably on account of nervousness, but this defect did not long continue. She revealed a voice of agreeable quality, particularly in the upper range. There was intelligence and sincerity in her singing and a fairly accomplished style, if not one entirely masterly. Her principal lack was in volume of tone. She was well received by the audience, as was Maria Duchene, in two appearances, in which she sang in much beauty of tone.

An item of interest on the programme was the performance for the first time here of an "Indian Rhapsody on Themes of Ute Indians," which was credited on the programme simply to Miesch, presumably a resident composer. This was a thoroughly agreeable composition, though not a strikingly original one, in which the composer apparently did not endeavor to sustain much of the atmosphere implied in the title, his Indian themes being developed in the European, not to say the Wagnerian, manner. The piece was cleverly orchestrated. Adolf Rothmeyer directed the orchestra.

SHORTEN CENTURY SEASON.

Opera Co. to Close in Fortnight—Extensive Building Alterations.

The Century Opera Company announced yesterday that its season would be shortened so as to end with the presentation of a week's engagement of Victor Herbert's "Natoma," which will begin one week from to-morrow night. This step is necessary in order that the extensive alterations to the interior of the theatre may be begun at once, so that the opening on Sept. 14 will not be delayed. The week beginning to-morrow night will be occupied with the presentation of acts from four operas as announced.

Among the principal changes in the opera house are that the second balcony will have four rows of seats added in front of the present balcony line. The first balcony will also have several rows added, while the foyer circle will be entirely rebuilt, doubling its capacity. On the orchestra floor extensive changes will be made. The entire concrete floor will be removed and relaid at a pitch less steep than the present. The semi-circle of cloak-rooms, ushers' rooms and offices at the rear will be removed, thus permitting the extension of the orchestra floor far back of its present lines. Six new boxes will be built near the stage and the present nine boxes torn out.

The seating capacity of the auditorium is 2,100 and with the changes this will be enlarged by more than 1,000 chairs. Upon completion of the structural changes, the entire house will be redecorated, following the present scheme of colors and decorations.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Transatlantic Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA (Hamburg.)—Mr. and Mrs. E. Allyn, Count Guillaum Arshon and Mrs. H. S. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Black, Miss Lottie Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Chu-Hying-Yuan, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Collins, W. D. Dineen, Mrs. Homer Sage, Miss F. Flint, C. S. Gilbert, R. Jennings, J. Jones, Baron and Baroness von Lohneysin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Moore, Miss Evelyn Moore, K. F. Shah, and Miss A. B. Shaw.

BALTIC (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Andrews, William Anson, J. T. Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bigelow, V. G. Brandon, R. W. Brooker, Miss N. A. Card, F. W. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Douglas, E. H. Edwards, W. Fenton, J. C. Dun-Waters, G. C. English, E. J. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Leith, Mrs. George Naylor, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Philip Rea, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Wolfe, D. M. Watson, Miss K. E. Williams, Philip Stokes, R. F. Spring, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Page.

FRANCONIA (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. F. Bloomfield, H. Burnett, Mrs. C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond R. Ellsworth, Mrs. J. L. Frazier, Mrs. W. W. Harper, N. W. Huntley, Mrs. H. T. Inman, Miss Kate, Minor, Mr. and Mrs. K. Randall, Mrs. J. Spencer, Kirby Smith, W. and Mrs. W. Tams, Mr. and Mrs. F. Williams, the Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Stone, and Miss Miriam Hill.

Century Opera Concert.

At the Century Opera House last night those who sang were Louis D'Angelo, Helen Stanley, Henry Taylor, Thomas Chalmers, Morgan Kingston, Louis Kreidler, and Edith Alford, the latter a singer new to Century audiences. The orchestra played a "Fackeltanz," by Meyerbeer, the Bacchanale from Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis," the overture to Verdi's "Nabuco," the overture to "William Tell," and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" march. Messrs. Nicosia and Pasternack conducted and Edward Collins assisted at the piano.

RICHARD REMSEN DEAD.

Member of Noted Family Passes Away in 94th Year.

Richard Remsen, a member of one of the oldest families in New York, died yesterday in his home at Remsen Place, Flatbush, within a few hundred feet of the old Remsen homestead where he was born ninety-three years ago.

Mr. Remsen's first ancestor in America came from the Netherlands in 1642 and soon after bought a farm in what is now Flatbush. Shortly after the Revolution the homestead, which still stands as Remsen Place, was built. Mr. Remsen inherited it from his father, John Remsen, and lived in it until he moved into his modern home next door. He worked the Remsen farm until it was subdivided into the present lots and streets of Flatbush, and then he retired.

Mr. Remsen married sixty-nine years ago, and his wife, now 88 years old, survives him. Five sons, one daughter, nine grandchildren, nine great-grandchildren, compose the large family of which he was the head.

Victor Fresienger Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 5.—Victor Fresienger, proprietor of a well-known restaurant here and a former member of City Council, died of cancer in the Medico Chirugical Hospital in Philadelphia to-day. He was born in Vienna forty-seven years ago. He was a graduate of the University of Vienna and came to this country about twenty years ago and went in business in New York. Soon after he came to this city and opened an art store on the boardwalk.

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THE TIMES PICTURES PRAISED BY CRITICS

Reproductions of Altman Collection by Rotogravure Press Win Widespread Approval.

"THE BEST," SAYS GIBSON

Gutzon Borglum and John G. Agar Discuss the Artistic and Educational Value of the Section.

The verdict of approval of the Rotogravure Section of yesterday's TIMES, which contained reproductions of thirty-eight gems of the Altman collection of masterpieces in painting, was as pronounced as that given Sunday, March 29, to the Easter Edition of THE TIMES, in which thirteen of the Altman pictures were reproduced in color.

The uptown office of THE TIMES had sold its entire stock of papers by yesterday afternoon and the downtown office reported a few hours later that it had sold its supply. Dealers all over the city who had received many extra copies of the paper likewise reported that they had sold or were rapidly selling all the papers they had. Some said the sales were even better than those of the Easter Edition.

As an artistic supplement, the Rotogravure Section was praised highly by many artists and art lovers. The least enthusiastic ranked it with the color section of the Easter Number and the remainder said that it was better.

John G. Agar, President of the National Arts Club, said that the Rotogravure Section and the supplement of the Easter Number would be of immeasurable value to the members of the National Arts Club, who were competing for a $1,000 prize for the best critical estimate of the pictures of the Altman collection.

"The National Arts Club offered the prize some time ago," he said, "and the competitors are just now beginning to write their criticisms. I think that every one of them will feel very grateful to THE TIMES for its Altman reproductions. The critics have seen the originals in the collection, but of course they cannot write with their eyes on them. With the last two supplements of THE TIMES they will almost be able to do this, for their memories will supply any differences between the reproductions and the originals. Each competitor for the prize practically will have the best of the Altman collection in his home.

"As a work of art the Rotogravure Section, I think, is wonderful. The pictures have been reproduced faithfully, and the artistic details, and they all have a soft tone that is pleasing to the eye. I think THE TIMES has succeeded in a most praiseworthy effort."

Charles Dana Gibson was also emphatic in his praise.

"The art sections of to-day's and last Sunday's TIMES contain the best reproductions of paintings I have ever seen in a newspaper," he said. "I think that the Rotogravure pictures are all that was claimed for them. With its new presses THE TIMES certainly has great opportunities to give the public valuable reproductions of works of art, and I am looking forward to the next set of Rotogravure pictures with pleasant anticipation."

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor and art critic, when asked his opinion of the Rotogravure Section, said:

"Wonderful! A wonderful performance! Take the full page reproduction of 'Yonker Ramp and His Beloved,' by Frans Hals, for example. One could not buy a reproduction like that in an art store without paying a pretty stiff price. And THE TIMES has given it to the public for the price of a Sunday paper. Every one should have it framed. It is worth preserving, I tell you.

"The other reproductions are just as good in workmanship too. Different persons have different preferences in pictures. Some may prefer the 'Entrance to a Village,' let us say, to the Frans Hals, which especially delights me; and if they do, they have their preference satisfied as well as I.

"I want to thank and congratulate THE TIMES on its splendid service not only to artists, but to all people who love beautiful things. In reproducing such works of art as are in the Rotogravure Section THE TIMES is putting newspaper publication on a higher plane than it has ever been."

Other critics spoke in similar vein. All were delighted over the results of the Rotogravure process and trusted THE TIMES for its enterprise in purchasing the two German presses on which the work was done. It was repeatedly remarked that whereas a few years ago works of art could be enjoyed only by those who had access to large museums and private collections, every intelligent man and woman could now have reproductions that gave a faithful idea of originals and, as far as the great majority of the public were concerned, were as satisfactory.

The educational value of the reproductions also was pointed out, several critics saying that THE TIMES Altman pictures should be framed and used for the instruction of children in the public schools. Private school teachers, it was said, certainly would use them.

Huxley's Widow Dead at 88.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 5.—Mrs. Huxley, the widow of Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley, is dead at Eastbourne, aged 88.

Obituary Notes.

MARY SULLIVAN, mother of the late Timothy P. Sullivan, known as "Little Tim," died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cornelius F. Shea, 417 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fifth year. She was a native of County Kerry and came to this country in 1865.

CONRAD HENRY BRYAN, 95 years old, died on Friday at the residence of his son-in-law, Michael B. Bowers, at Washington, N. J.

GEORGE W. KAVANAGH, a former Assemblyman, who was prominent as a lawyer and politician at Greenpoint, L. I., died on Saturday at his home, 141 Kent Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn in 1879, was graduated from New York University Law School in 1897, and admitted to the bar in 1900.

HENRY GILBERT STEVENS, widely known among horse owners, died on Saturday of heart disease at his home, 171 West Seventy-eighth Street.

FREDERICK M. PORRET, formerly a wagon manufacturer of Jersey City and in recent years connected with the United States Express Company, died on Saturday at his home, 46 Roosevelt Avenue, Jersey City.

JOHN HAUSMAN, 68 years old, Superintendent of the Atha Tool Company plant in Newark and inventor of several hammer-making machines, died on Saturday at his home, 280 Eighth Street, Newark. He was a veteran of the civil war and a prisoner at Libby Prison.

LEWIS KRULEWITCH, a retired builder and real estate dealer, died of a complication of diseases last night at his home, 59 West 115th St. He was born in Poland seventy-six years ago and came to this country alone at the age of 14. At 21 he became an independent builder. Mr. Krulewitch and his wife, formerly Miss Betsy Lieber, celebrated their golden wedding three years ago.

SIDNEY W. BURGESS, 60 years old, for many years Secretary of the Massachusetts Humane Society, died at his home in Brookline on Friday night. He was a brother of the late Edward Burgess, the yacht designer.

ROBERT MOORE WALLACE, former Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, died at Milford, N. H., yesterday after a long illness, aged 67 years. Owing to ill-health he resigned from the bench five months ago. Judge Wallace was a graduate of Dartmouth, and was at one time a law partner of the late United States Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh.

CHARLES MYERS, a retired credit man, died yesterday at his home, 56 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

CAPT. LOUIS WENDEL DEAD.

Former Commander of First Battery Convicted of Padding Accounts.

Capt. Louis Wendel, at one time commander of the First Battery, and a prominent figure in the National Guard, died on Saturday at his home, 170 West 133d Street, in his seventy-first year. For more than twenty-five years he was in the service, but in 1907 he was removed by court-martial from the command of the First Battery for padding the expense account. On Dec. 3, 1908, he was convicted of the same charge in General Sessions and was sentenced by Judge Swan to pay a fine of $1,000.

Capt. Wendel joined the State Guard as a First Lieutenant of old Battery K on Sept. 27, 1881.

He performed 100 per cent. of duty for more than twenty-five years, including service on riot and strike duty. He participated in the Brooklyn trolley strike in January, 1895. He also served at various camps, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain volunteered with his battery, but the State authorities decided to retain the command in the city as a reserve, and authorized him to organize a volunteer battery for service. It was mustered in at Camp Black.

He was a candidate for various city offices and was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1884. Up to a few years ago he was the proprietor of a number of amusement resorts, including Fort Wendel, Wendel's Assembly Rooms, Lion Park, Elm Park, and Union Hill Schützen Park. He leaves a widow, a brother, Ex-Police Capt. Charles C. Wendel, and two sons, Alderman Louis Wendel, Jr., and Charles L. Wendel.

On July 20, 1913, Capt. Wendell was examined in supplementary proceedings on a judgment of $4,695.14 held by James Everard's Breweries. He was then broken in spirit and he acknowledged that his former wealth was reduced to an income of $7 a week, allowed him by his second wife, who had a boarding house.

MRS. E. M. MULLIGAN DEAD.

Wife of Naval Commodore Was Prominent in Washington Society.

MENTONE, France, April 5.—Mrs. Emilie M. Mulligan, wife of Commodore Richard T. Mulligan, United States Navy, retired, of Washington, died here to-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mrs. Richard T. Mulligan, who died at Mentone, was one of the best known women in Washington society. As Miss Emilie Ogston, daughter of the late George W. Ogston of New York and Washington, she was a society belle in both cities, as well as in London, where she had large family connections. Her marriage to Commodore Mulligan, then a lieutenant in the navy, took place in this city nearly twenty years ago. They always maintained a permanent home in Washington, although passing much time abroad, particularly since Commodore Mulligan retired from active service.

On the death of her mother a few years ago Mrs. Mulligan inherited a large fortune. The Mulligan home here, which is comparatively new, is at Sixteenth and R Streets, and is one of the handsomest residences in that section. Mrs. Mulligan was identified with many charities, and had a large circle of friends. She leaves no children.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FINK.—April 2, 450 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Fink, a daughter.

KESSLER.—April 2, 415 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kessler, a daughter.

PATTON.—April 3, 465 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Patton, a son.

Engaged.

TRAVERS—BASS.—April 5, Rose Bass to Nat Travers. Reception at Lexington Hall at 7:30 P. M.

BLOCH—BACHWITZ.—Elise Bachwitz to Bernhard Bloch.

BUCHENHOLZ—BUCHENHOLZ.—Gertrude Buchenholz to A. Buchenholz.

COHEN—BEILOWITZ.—Sarah Beilowitz to Sol. Cohen.

DE LA FUENTE—MARK.—Sadye Mark to Max S. de la Fuente.

FINK—GALUMBECK.—Sarah L. Galumbeck to B. R. Fink.

FIRST—HOLZMAN.—Josephine Holzman to Charles S. M. First.

HAYCOCK—HILL.—Ora M. Hill to Walter Haycock.

JACOBS—EPSTEIN.—Phoebe Epstein to Norman J. Jacobs.

KOERNER—MANDEL.—Jeannette S. Mandel to William Koerner.

MARBACH—ROZSA.—Caroline Rozsa to Dr. Julius Marbach.

MILLER—FRIEDMAN.—Etta Friedman to Joseph Miller.

MOOS—LOWENSTEIN.—Milma Lowenstein to Leon Moos.

NATHANSON—KAUFMAN.—Etta Kaufman to John S. Nathanson.

OPPENHEIM—ROSNER.—Blanche Rosner to Fred Oppenheim.

ROSENSTEIN—KAUFFLER.—Ray Kauffler to Irving J. Rosenstein.

SAMPTER—AMEE.—Aimee Sampter to Morris Miller.

SIMMONS—BREWSTER.—Gussie Brewster to Sol. Simmons.

SIMON—LEVENSON.—Martha Levenson to Charles S. Simon.

SIMON—ROTHOLZ.—Cecile Rotholz to I. Simon.

STERNBERGER—MARCUSE.—Rose Marcuse to Harry Sternberger.

ULLMAN—SAPERSTON.—Arline Saperston to Albert Ullman.

URDANG—WOLF.—Anna J. Wolf to Samuel L. Urdang.

WITTNER—POPKIN.—Rosalind Popkin to Murry Wittner.

ZUCKERBRAUN—KRUGER.—Esther Kruger to Morris A. Zuckerbraun.

Married.

KETCHUM—WHITELAW.—At the home of the bride's sister, at Oradell, N. J., April 4, 1914, by Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, D. D., of New Haven, Edna Whitelaw to William H. Ketchum.

BENHAM — ANDRESS. — April 4, Dorothy Andress to Howell P. Benham.

GABRIEL—GARLICK.—April 2, Ella Garlick to Nathan Gabriel.

HARRISON—COHEN.—April 1, Etta Cohen to Jack Harrison.

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Died.

CARRY.—At Newport, R. I., April 3, Emily Carry, widow of William Carry. Funeral services at her late residence, 10 Bath Road, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At East Orange, N. J., April 4, 1914, Harriet M. Chamberlain, in her 92d year. Funeral service will be held at her home, 22 Evergreen Place, on Tuesday, April 7, at 2:30 P. M.

CLARK.—On Saturday, April 4, 1914, at noon, Isaac Clark, in his 92d year. Funeral services at his late residence, Bedford Road, Pleasantville, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 12:49 train from N. Y. Interment on Wednesday, at convenience of family.

COHEN.—Hayman Nathan, on Sunday, April

GIANTS WIN AT NEW ORLEANS---YACHTING---ROWING---POLO---ATHLETICS---BOXING

GIANTS OVERSHADOW FEDERAL OPPOSITION

4,000 See New York Play, While 300 Go to See Chicago Feds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 5.—The Giants beat the Pelicans, 6 to 2, this afternoon, their ninth consecutive victory in the Spring tuning up series. It was an uninteresting sort of debate, but drew a much bigger attendance than flocked out to see the Chicago Federals and a semi-professional team as a counter attraction. How the Federals might have drawn playing against the home Southern League is another matter, but reports of the attendance at their game were that it was only slightly over 300. The game between New York and New Orleans drew about 4,000.

The Giants won comfortably, as they have been doing of late. Their fielding was mottled, but not costly, and in that respect they were outplayed by the Pelicans, but in other respects they easily held the upper hand. Jeff Tesreau, who went the full nine innings well within himself, manoeuvred his damp delivery to the undoing of the Pelicans, and only butter-fingered fielding by Fletcher and Burns permitted the feathered ones to score.

In the second inning Jeff struck out two men in succession on seven pitched balls. One of the seven was a foul, and all seven were over the plate. In the matter of assists, the New York infield was all but idle. Of the five New York assists, Stock had one and Tesreau four. Possibly the inocuous desuetude state into which the New York infield had fallen found Fletcher out of practice when he did have a couple of chances. Larry Doyle was valorous with the slap stick, a way Larry has. He tripled and fetched in Bescher in the first inning, after Bescher had drawn a pass. Bescher drew another pass in the third, stole second, and was batted home by Fletcher.

The Giants bumped "Dixie" Walker freely in the fourth. Murray poled a single to centre, and on the run and hit went to third when Stock took second on the throw-in. Meyers laced a sigle to centre, scored two men and pounded his way to second on the throw-in. G. Burns cuffed a double to left and enabled the Chief to make a round trip. The Giants' sixth run was due to Fletcher's baling him a two-bagger by Doyle, followed by Murray's sacrifice fly. Fletcher spilled a pair of fumbles in the seventh, and these with a scratch hit by Sylvester gave New Orleans a run. The same player, Barbare, tallied in the ninth. He made the circuit on a two-bagger, an infield hit, and the assistance he received from a muff by G. Burns. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW ORLEANS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bcher, cf.	3	2	0	0	0	Syl'ster,lb.	5	0	3	12	0
G.Burns,lf.	5	0	2	3	0	Starr, 2b.	5	0	1	1	3
Fl'cher, ss	4	1	1	1	3	Hitchc'k, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	2	0	0	N'then, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0	C'hr'n, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Mur'y, rf.	5	1	1	2	0	L'dsay, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Stock, 3b.	4	1	2	4	1	P'bare, ss.	4	2	2	2	4
Meyers, c.	3	0	2	5	0	Adams, c.	3	0	0	7	1
Tesr'u, p.	4	0	1	0	4	Walker, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						Evans, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	6	10	27	5	*O. Burns.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	37	2	7	27	15

Errors—G. Burns, Fletcher, Adams. *Batted for Evans in the ninth inning.

New York	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	—6
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

First base on errors—New Orleans, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; New Orleans, 10. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Walker, 4; Stock out. By Tesreau, 8; by Walker, 1; by Evans, 1. Three-base hit—Doyle. Two-base hits—G. Burns, Doyle, Meyers, Barbare. Sacrifice fly—Murray. Stolen bases—Bescher, Hitchcock, Starr, Barbare. Double plays—Hendrix, Walker, Barbare, and Lindsay; Barbare, (unassisted.) Wild pitch—Walker. Hit by pitched ball—By Walker, Fletcher. Struck out—By Tesreau, 7 in five innings; off Evans, 3 in four innings. Umpires—Messrs. Bagby and Fromme. Time of game—Two hours.

Palmero Pitches Good Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5.—The Giants Colts to-day defeated the Memphis team with young Palmero in the box. Mike Donlin thought the Cuban was just ripe and surprised the big crowd by sending him to the mound. Don Emilio, to show his Captain that he had made no mistake, pitched a very effective game, holding the locals to six hits, not issuing a single pass and striking six men out. Donlin played a good game at first and also did good work on the bases, stealing two cushions and using his hickory with telling effect. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	6	1
Memphis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	1

Batteries—Palmero and Johnson; McDermott, Steele, and Smith.

Walter Johnson Was Wild.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Cincinnati won the second and final game of its series with the Washington American team to-day by a score of 6 to 5. The game was won in the ninth inning, when Cincinnati had two on base, two out, and needed two runs to win. Hobitzell picked out one of Engel's fast ones for a single over second, and both runners scored. Johnson opened the game for Washington with all his accustomed speed, and pitched five innings, but was very wild. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	6	8	0
Washington	5	11	2

Batteries—Rowan, Lear, Ingersoll, and Gonzales; Johnson, Engel, and Alnsmith, Henry.

Interclub Series at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—The St. Louis National League team defeated the American League club to-day, 2 to 1, in the series for the local Spring championship. The Nationals now have three games of the series to their credit and the Americans one. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	2	4	1
Americans	1	5	1

Batteries—Sallee and Snyder; James and Agnew.

Athletics Lose at Newark.

The Newarks and the Athletics played an exhibition game at Newark yesterday, the locals winning, 4 to 3. It was a ninth-inning rally that gave the locals the victory. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4	7	2
Athletics	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3	8	2

Batteries—Schacht and Heckinger; Pennock, Durning, and Thomas.

Pirates Defeat St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 5.—The Pittsburgh National League Club to-day defeated St. Joseph of the Western League, 6 to 3. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	8	12	0
St. Joseph	3	6	0

Batteries—McQuillen and Gibson; Sterzer, Boes, Pursell, and Griffith.

Tigers Blank Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 5.—The Detroit Americans won from the Louisville American team here to-day, 5 to 0. The day was too cool for fast ball. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	5	10	2
Louisville	0	3	5

Batteries—Dubuc, Dauss, and Stanage; Northrop, Clemens, and Severeid.

Cleveland Outbats Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 5.—The Cleveland American League team to-day defeated the Lexington team of the Ohio State League 16 to 2. Graney, Lellvelt, and Cain featured in fielding. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	6	14	3
Lexington	2	9	3

Batteries—Carisch and Cullop, Black; Hartwig, Fletcher and Blackwell, Dawson.

Easy Victory for Cubs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—The Chicago National League Club outhit Indianapolis to-day, and this, combined with the wildness of the local pitchers, gave the visitors an easy victory, 11 to 5. The score.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	11	11	2
Indianapolis	5	7	4

Batteries—Vaughan and Archer; O'Brien, Willis, Merz, Jaeckli, and Livingston.

YANKEES ARE AMBITIOUS.

Manager Chance with Strengthened Team Looks Toward First Division.

Manager Frank Chance refused to expose the Yankees to the damp, cold atmosphere of Jersey City yesterday, and a large crowd was disappointed when the game was called off at West Side Park. The team will practice at the Polo Grounds to-day, and will play Brooklyn again at Ebbets Field to-morrow. In taking two games out of three from the Dodgers the team showed that it has taken a new lease of life and is sure to fare much better in this year's pennant race.

One thing is very evident, the players are in much better physical trim than they were last season after the training trip to Bermuda. The pitchers are all well advanced, and with a little warm weather will give a good account of themselves. Chance is trying to land a second baseman, and will purchase an experienced man if it is possible to get one. He is also on the lookout for another catcher.

Chance expects much from King Cole, and thinks the lanky pitcher is just as good as he was when he was at his best with the Cubs. If the Peerless Leader is able to strengthen the weak spots in the team as he now plans to do the Yankees will be flirting with a place in the first division.

WHERE IS THE SCHEDULE?

Federal League Dates Held Up Pending Possible Changes.

With the opening of the Federal League season only a week away, the schedule has not been made public, and Treasurer Walter Ward stated last night that he did not know when the playing dates would be given out. Just why the schedule has not been released is not explained, but it is believed that the Federals fear that they may have to make some changes at the last minute, in the event of some of the parks not being ready for the big opening.

The tentative schedule which was drawn up at Baltimore, it is stated, does not provide for any games in Brooklyn until late in May, and that the Tip Tops will play in the other cities during the month. The Wards, however, are confident that the contractors will have Washington Park ready early in May, as planned. So this may call for a change in the schedule.

President Ward of the Brooklyn Club stated yesterday that he believed his scheme of profit sharing with the ball players would be the means of attracting many players to his team. He thinks that next season Brooklyn will be able to get almost any player they desire.

In speaking of the profit-sharing scheme which he expects to inaugurate, President Ward said: "Each player will have an ownership in the club proportionate to his salary. Shares of common stock will be set aside for the players. When dividends are declared they will profit the same as the original holders of the stock.

"I know that the scheme will be successful," continued Mr. Ward. "I'm not chancing a thing. We have experimented with it in my baking plant, and it works out there with wonderful results. The employes feel their connection with the industry. They know that their share will be greater if a higher degree of efficiency and economy is attained. They all work toward a set standard, and there is no reason why the same thing should not apply to the baseball business. I anticipate that it will alter the attitude of the players. They are human and can appreciate such a step. It means money in their pockets if the Brooklyn team is a success."

HARD TO SELECT UMPIRES.

Atlantic League Bars Officials Who Live in League Cities.

The club owners of the Atlantic League wrestled with the umpire problem at a meeting at the Hotel Wallick yesterday and one of the novel rules which they evolved was one forbidding the appointment of an umpire who lives in any city in the circuit—with the one exception of Alderman Vidi Dougherty of Newark, who was unanimously selected as one of the indicator holders. Alderman Dougherty, the directors say, is the one umpire known to them who can be trusted not to favor a team from his native town.

Another novel rule passed by the directors is that every umpire must report on the field at least one hour before a game. In past years the league has been bothered by umpires showing up for the game with their mind somewhat cloudy—probably due to a long ride on a train. By making them report an hour before the game, the umpires will have an opportunity to collect their thoughts and cloak themselves with becoming dignity.

The league this year consists of Newark, Danbury, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Bloomfield, Middletown, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. The Newark team is the former Long Branch team. The Newark team, which is owned by Charlie Ebbels, the Brooklyn owner, will play a number of Sunday exhibition games at Long Branch during the Summer. Five of these games will be with the Giants. The league adopted a schedule of 100 games.

A rule for a minimum charge of twenty five cents for admission to the grandstand at all league games was adopted.

Columbus Downs Red Sox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 5.—The Columbus American Association team made it two straight from the Boston Americans, winning this afternoon's game 3 to 1. Third baseman Daley, who batted in the second run and scored the third one, had a high throw in the eighth inning that enabled Boston to escape a shut out. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	3	7	3
Boston	1	5	2

Batteries—Ferry, Tipple and Roberson; Leonard, Foster and Thomas.

Ruth's Pitching Beats Superbas.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—Ruth's good pitching was chiefly responsible for the Baltimore Internationals' victory over the Brooklyn Nationals to-day by a score of 10 to 6. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	—10	9	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2—6	8	6

Batteries—Ruth and Egan; Brown, Schmultz and McCarthy.

Fordham to Play Cornell Here.

The Fordham baseball team will play Cornell at Fordham on Tuesday and Williams on Thursday. The team will then go on its Southern trip, playing games with Lebanon Valley, Catholic University, and Georgetown. The team will return on April 15 and will play New York University for the first time in five years.

Bradley Rejoins Brooklyn Federals.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 5.—Manager Bill Bradley of the Brooklyn Federals came to Columbia to-day after a week spent in scouting for his nine. The manager did not reveal where he had been, but merely states that he has been in several cities, and that he is pretty well tired out from the long trip. He leaves to-morrow for New Orleans, to return to Columbia either Wednesday night or Thursday morning. The players made Sunday a rest day. Some went to church, and some took long walks, but most of them remained in the hotel. The team starts to-morrow on the final lap of Spring practice.

Manhattan Billiard Handicap.

With the special match games and the championship contests among the professional billiardists and the Class A, B, and C championships of the amateur ranks completed, the present billiard season will come to a close beginning this week, when the Manhattan Handicap, at 18.2 balk line, will be contested at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The first game will be played to-night. Six entries have been received and they will play a round-robin series of fifteen games, one contest each evening. The following are the contestants and their handicaps: Hal A. Coleman, former Class B champion, (250;) C. E. Clarke, ex-Class B champion, (250;) C. F. Terry, present Class C champion, (200;) E. T. Appleby, Columbia University, (200;) M. Isaacs, (250,) and Mark Muldaur, (250.)

COLLEGE BASEBALL TEAMS IN HONOLULU

Harvard and California Plan Summer Trip to the Hawaiian Islands.

The desire for new fields to conquer may lead to an invasion of the Hawaiian Islands by two college teams during the coming Summer. An independent team composed of Harvard University players is considering the trip, and the winning nine in the annual series between Stanford and California universities has been formally invited to play at Honolulu. The invitation has been extended by the Oahu League, which desires that the Pacific Coast university team spend at least one month in the Hawaiian Islands at the expense of the league.

Baseball is very popular throughout the Hawaiian Islands, and a number of organized teams play the game during the major portion of the year. The Oahu League is composed of the more important nines about Honolulu. This organization is now constructing a ball park that will compare favorably with those in this country. The large grand stand will be completed for official opening on the occasion of the first game with the visiting team should the invitation be accepted.

That the island ball players provide worthy competition for the best collegiate nines is apparent from the showing of the Hawaiian-Chinese nine during the past and present invasions of the United States. This team will not be in the islands during the coming season, as its schedule with eastern universities in this country extends through the Summer months, but teams of like calibre will be met in the Honolulu series by the visiting collegians.

HARLEM OARSMEN OUT.

Stormy Weather Keeps Many Rowing Men in Clubhouses.

Squalls beneath and stormy weather overhead did not prevent a number of the Harlem River oarsmen from taking their customary Sunday practice spins yesterday. Many of the candidates for rowing honors did not venture out of their clubhouses, but the number who did turn out was pleasing to the coaches.

Coaches Chrastil of the Bohemians and Schultz of the Metropolitans succeeded in again getting their eights for a short trip only, for the men were turned back when about midway up the Speedway course by a typical April shower.

The Harlem, Nonpareil, and Nassau oarsmen remained indoors. Up at the end of the course the Union men did likewise.

Joe Wallis, coach of the Lone Star Club, met with good success in getting his men out, three singles and two four-oared gigs flying the club colors on the river. Wallis's men, by dint of hard work, are fast rounding into racing condition, the best conditioned men in the colony. They take two practice trips during the week, and the weather seldom keeps them from their boats on Sunday mornings.

Over on the Hudson not a rowing shell was to be seen on the river. Coach Kuntz's men were too busy playing handball to do but they will start work next Sunday.

Score Twelve Straight Victories.

Determined to finish the season without a defeat, the Brooklyn F. C. took the field at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday with the Clan McDonalds as their opponents, and after ninety minutes of hard playing under ideal conditions walked off the gridiron with the scalp of the Clans and annexed their twelfth straight victory in the championship competition of the National League. The final score was 6 goals to 0. These two elevens have met five times this season and the Brooklyns have won for of the contests, while the other battle resulted in a draw. Several of the McDonald regulars were on the sick list and a few second string men had to be used in yesterday's contest. The winners are semi-professionals in the National Challenge Cup competition.

Playing for the value of two games in one the Clan McKenzies and Hollywood Inn elevens met at Dunning's Oval, Yonkers, yesterday, and the game resulted in a 1 to 1 goal tie. The points were divided, each team getting two instead of one, which is usually alloted for a draw.

At Flood's Oval, Greenpoint, yesterday, the Fultons meted out the whitewash brush to the Greenpoint Celtics by the score of 4 to 0. Carver and Baker were in fine fettle for the winners, and each scored two points.

Soccer football was played for the first time in the history of Mount Vernon yesterday and a team representing Mount Vernon went down to defeat at the hands of the White Rose Reserves by the score of 5 to 1.

At Huber's Oval yesterday the Germans defeated the Hudson United squad by 5 goals to 1. A. Vanderweghe and Manaboro each scored two goals, and Fitzpatrick one for the winners.

St. George had a big day yesterday, the first team defeating Yonkers by 2 goals to 0, and entering the semi-final of the Metropolitan League Cup tie series, and its second team shut out the I. R. T. Strollers by 1 to 0.

The Yonkers F. C. defeated the Rangers at Yonkers yesterday afternoon in a championship game by the score of 3 goals to 1. This victory gives Yonkers a tighter hold on first place in the first division of the New York State Amateur League.

In a game that was replete with rough play and injuries the White Rose F. C. and Clan Scott Stevens battled to 4 draw of one goal at Astoria, L. I., yesterday, in a championship game of the second division of the New York State Amateur Association.

The Clan McDuffs, champions of the second division of the New York State Amateur Association added a little more glory to their record yesterday, when they took the Clan Chisholms into camp by the score of 4 goals to 1.

The Oversees Wanderers and the Longfellow F. C. played ninety minutes to a drawn game of one goal at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday in a championship fixture of the second division of the New York State Amateur Association.

Soccer in a Snowstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 5.—In a heavy snowstorm the Niagara Falls soccer eleven defeated the Fullman eleven of Chicago today by 2 goals to 1 in the cup tie competition for the National Challenge Trophy, which is held under the auspices of the United States of America Football Association. The game was the best contest ever seen here, and the largest gathering of soccer enthusiasts, more than 4,000 being present, crowded the field.

Finals in English Billiards.

The finals in the handicap English billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy will be played to-morrow night. F. Goddard, 160, and H. Hudson, 180, are to play off a tie for first place, while A. Brooks, 150, and W. Porter, 130, will settle third position. The winner will receive a gold watch, while a diamond pin and sleeve links will go to second and third men. An English pyramid tournament is the next event carded.

POOR WEEK FOR BOXING.

Several Clubs Postpone Regular Shows Until Next Week.

Several of the leading boxing clubs will remain closed during the week, and the other organizations have scheduled all-star shows. The week's schedule contains no one bout or show which stands out prominently above all the others, but several boxers of note are booked to try conclusions with lesser lights of the fistic world. The amateurs will be kept busy, when the New York State boxing championships are decided in a tournament lasting three nights at the City Athletic Club. The preliminaries will be held to-morrow night and Thursday, and the finals on Saturday. Many of the best amateurs in the State are entered, and some good sport should be witnessed.

Manager William Gibson of the Stadium Athletic Club had planned to open on Saturday night, but he will wait until the State Boxing Commission issues a license before making the initial announcement. The commission will pass on his application this week, and in the meantime Gibson will complete the seating arrangements at St. Nicholas Rink for the first show, which will probably be on Wednesday week.

The National Sporting Club offers three promising events at its weekly show to-night. The main event will bring together Gene Sullivan of Montana and Al Dewey, who has made a creditable record in the Middle West, including a draw with Jack Britton. Johnny Marto and Young Otto will come together in the second ten-round contest, and Willie Saunders of the west side will oppose Jimmy Murray of the east side in the opener.

At the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem Al Britton and Fighting Kennedy are scheduled to box to-night with a good list of preliminaries. Pat Donnelly, formerly boxing instructor, has taken over the management of the club and is planning to put on some strong attractions. Irving Margulies, the former amateur, will face Benny Leonard.

George Chip of Newcastle, Penn., and Al McCoy of Brooklyn will perform at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, to-morrow night in a ten-round contest. This will be Chip's first appearance in the East, and there is considerable interest in the bout. Chip knocked out Frank Klause twice and won from Georges Carpentier of France in seventeen rounds. Jimmy Coffey, the Mohawk Indian, and Walter Butler of Revere, Mass., will box in the semi-final bout.

Billy McDonald, who is now sole owner of the New Polo Athletic Association, announces two ten-round bouts for Thursday night. Bill Watkins will face John Johnson and Harry Rosner will tackle Battling Henry. The usual preliminaries will be staged.

At the Fairmont Athletic Club Wednesday night an all-star show is scheduled with Young Brown and Al Shoemacher as the main attraction. Forty rounds of boxing is scheduled.

The Empire Athletic Club will not open this week, but the McMahon brothers promise a strong attraction for the Eastern peck. The usual weekly show will be held at the smaller clubs in New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Staten Island.

POLO PLAYERS PRACTICE.

Six Candidates for American Team Show Good Form at Lakewood.

As on Saturday, several of the foremost candidates for the American polo team were on the field at Lakewood yesterday trying out the ponies and knocking the ball around. Six players, J. M. Waterbury, Larry Waterbury, Rene La Montagne, J. A. Rawlins, J. C. Cooley, and J. S. Cowdin, were out for an hour.

Larry Waterbury, who has been kept busy playing court tennis, appeared on the field for the first time and showed surprising good form. He has kept in fine condition through his tennis playing and will be able to start regular practice as soon as the tennis tournament is completed. The form of La Montagne was also commended. Should Capt. Harry Payne Whitney decide not to play this year, La Montagne will be a promising candidate for his place. For the remainder of the week the polo men will get out for occasional work on the field and there will be a practice game, with two complete teams, on Saturday.

Henry L. Herbert, President of the Polo Association, who was present at the field, said that matches would probably begin to-morrow or Wednesday, if the weather permits. Among the others present to watch the practice were H. P. Whitney and William A. Hazard, Secretary of the Polo Association. They all expressed pleasure at the showing of the new mounts.

DIMENSIONS OF RESOLUTE.

America's Cup Trial Yacht is 74 Feet 10 1-2 Inches on Waterline.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 5.—The dimensions of the sloop Resolute, which is nearly in readiness for the America's Cup defense trials, were made known today and show her to be of moderate design. She is 104 feet long, with a waterline length of 74 feet 10½ inches. Her beam is 23 feet 10 inches. With her centreboard up she will draw 13 feet 10 inches of water, and with it down she will have a draft of nearly 22 feet.

Work on the boat is advancing rapidly and it is expected she will be launched within two weeks.

CYCLISTS BRAVE RAIN.

Eleven Riders Complete First Century Run of the Season.

An informal Spring century run was held yesterday by the Century Road Club Association, New York Division, to inspect the condition of the roads selected for the seventeenth annual Spring century run to be held April 26. The route followed was from Columbus Circle to Floral Park, L. I.; Hicksville and Amityville and return to Hicksville. After dinner the cyclists continued to Oyster Bay, Freeport, Jamaica and back to New York.

Twenty-six riders started on the long journey, under the leadership of Capt. Lilienthal, who maintained an easy pace to Floral Park, where the shower reduced the number of riders to eleven. The latter continued the journey. Another shower drove the survivors to cover at Oyster Bay. The return journey was made under ideal conditions. The following riders completed the schedule: F. W. Lilienthal, R. W. Zarr, Sylvan Segal, Harry Napthal, Harry Glotzer, Georges Sheppelle, Edwin Jensen, Max Napthal, Harry Napthal, and Harry A. Whiteman.

Rain Halts Bicycle Racing.

The opening of the outdoor cycle racing season was prevented at the Newark Velodrome yesterday because of the morning downpour of rain. The strong sun of the afternoon dried up the track considerably, but the boneshaker remained too wet to hazard racing. Several thousand cycle fans came out to the track and were disappointed to learn that the races had been called off.

AMATEUR SKIPPERS PLENTIFUL HERE

Good Racing Pilots Ready to Go After America's Cup Should Shamrock Win.

Sometimes in the current of comment concerning the forthcoming race for the America's Cup, the opinion is expressed that it would be a very good thing for the sport if the new Shamrock were to win the contest that is to occur late in the coming Summer. No yachtsman really wants to see the defender lose, but no one would feel very much cast down if Sir Thomas should carry the trophy away. It is practically assured that if the challenger carries the cup abroad at the end of the series of races, there will be no such lapse of time before another race as has occurred since the last one. It is probable that a new boat would be built at least every second year to go after it until it is brought back.

Even though yacht racing began in England long before it was thought of in this country, the interest here at present is probably much more extensive than it is in Great Britain, and while there may not be as many professional skippers of the first rank in this country as there are in England, there are many more American amateurs who are well qualified to handle boats of any size than there are abroad. Moreover, some of our best professionals here, doubtless even the famous Charley Barr, owe some of their success in racing to the moral influence exerted by an owner or other amateur of cool head and hard nerves, and a disposition to take all chances this side of sheer recklessness, and there are some such owners who sail their own boats in racing. Senator Henry F. Lippitt of Rhode Island, who is a skillful amateur sailor, never allows even the Quartermaster to touch the wheel after the warning signal is set. Mr. Lippitt's discipline aboard his boat was as rigid as that on a war vessel. One never heard orders given in a loud tone of voice, and yet the crew jumped to their stations and worked together without a false motion.

One of the best amateur sailors who ever handled a big yacht was the late J. Rogers Maxwell, who even as an elderly man, sailed boats of all sizes from a thirty-footer up to the ninety-foot schooner Queen, with which he won King Edward's Cup at Newport some years ago. Mr. Maxwell always sailed his own boat whenever he was aboard, and it was seldom that any boat that he owned was in a race without him.

Fred M. Hoyt, one of the racing Flag Officers of the Larchmont Yacht Club, in recent years was considered by many to be one of the most scientific sailors in America. Mr. Hoyt has been accustomed to sailing large boats in all his career, but in the last two or three years he has spent much of the time in Marblehead, and has become enthusiastic again in the handling of small boats.

Addison and Wilmar Hanan, or either one of them for that matter, can be trusted with a yacht of almost any size. It will be remembered that "Addie" Hanan's Josephine pretty well cleaned up the races for Class P during the last Summer.

George M. Pynchon, owner of Neola of the bronze twins, was not particularly successful with her in racing against Harry Lippitt in Westamoe, but in 1895 he built one of the New York Yacht Club one design thirty-foot class, and he learned more about racing in the ensuing two years in a comparatively small boat than he ever knew before, and the skill he thus acquired enabled him to sail listelina of Class K to the championship of that class.

W. Butler Duncan is another amateur who can sail anything from a twenty-footer to a cup defender, and while he learned seamanship at Annapolis, he learned yacht racing on Long Island Sound at Newport. His own boats have usually been not larger than a New York thirty-footer, but he has much in demand as Corinthian skipper by the owners of large boats, such as those of Class K and the ninety-foot schooner class.

Cornelius Vanderbilt almost always sails Aurora of Class K, and sails well enough to win a good share of prizes. August Belmont is also a clever amateur, although he virtually gave up yacht racing when he began to build the Subway. He was nearly always at the wheel of Mineola, of the special seventy-foot class, in the first two or three years of the racing for that class.

There are many other men members of the principal yacht clubs in the vicinity of New York who are well qualified to handle large yachts, and when it comes to those whose reputation rests on their success with small boats, the list is a very long one.

COURT TENNIS TOURNEY.

Kingdon Gould to Play Larry Waterbury in Opening Match.

Kingdon Gould will make his first appearance in a national court tennis tournament to-day at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, when he will play Lawrence Waterbury, the national amateur racquet champion and international polo player, in the first round of the amateur championship. Kingdon Gould is rated high among amateur tennis players, and in the event of winning the tournament he will play his brother, Jay Gould, in the challenge round for the title.

Three matches are scheduled for the first round of the tournament, in addition to the Kingdon Gould-Waterbury contest. C. S. Cutting, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, will play Charles E. Sands, his clubmate, and Daniel L. Hutchinson, Philadelphia Racquet Club, is drawn against Philip Stockton, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. The other entries are: Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club; G. W. Wightman, Boston Athletic Association; William H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia Racquet Club; Fulton Cutting, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, and C. T. Bussell, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club.

T. F. WILCOX WINS CUP.

Captures Knollwood Championship with 209 Targets in Close Contest.

The anual club championship of the Knollwood Country Club was held at the club traps at White Plains yesterday and was won by T. F. Wilcox, with a total score of 209 out of a possible 250 targets. The competition in this event was very close and the winner was not decided until the last few targets. F. M. Wilson was in the lead by two birds when the gunners started in on the last twenty-five targets. Wilcox passed Wilson and won out by one target.

With the championship, Wilcox won the Judson Todd Cup. In the season's handicaps since last November F. M. Wilson led in points with 43, with E. T. Fox second, with 36 points. The event for the R. H. Hooper trophy, 125 targets, was won by F. M. Wilson, with a score of 96, but he was ineligible, as he had won a previous event, so E. T. Fox was placed first with a score of 94.

The club's annual dinner will be held at Delmonico's to-night, when all the trophies of the season will be awarded. The scores yesterday were:

Club Championship, 250 Targets.—T. F. Wilcox, 209; F. M. Wilson, 208; Foster Crampton, 206; E. T. Fox, 203; W. H. Merrall, 186.

R. H. Hooper Trophy, Handicap, 125 Targets.—F. M. Wilson, 96—6, 96; E. T. Fox, 94—0, 94; Foster Crampton, 92—0, 92; T. F. Wilson, 90—0, 90; W. H. Merrall, 75—12, 87; S. McGrath, 80—6, 86.

FULL SCORES AT LARCHMONT

Batchelors Defeat Married Men by One Point at Targets.

Some remarkable scores were returned by the sixteen men who faced the traps at the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday. The conditions were ideal for the sport and full scores were the rule in seven of the eight matches decided.

Eleven tied in the shoot for the take home trophy and the "miss and out" match to decide the possession of this prize proved the feature of the day's sport. A. W. Church, whose handicap had been six, finally captured the trophy. T. J. McCahill being the runner-up. The single and the married men had a friendly match in which the bachelors were the winners by one "bird," the score being 256 to 255, in their favor.

Ralph K. Spotts, the 14-year-old son of the champion, R. L. Spotts, who was high gun for the day with 137 breaks out of the possible 150, gave his elder comrades a close run for several of the prizes.

Ralph L. Spotts won the 50 "bird" special match. He tied C. W. Berner, A. W. Fitzgerald, and S. Halstead and won in the shoot-off. A. E. Burns won the 15 "bird" monthly cup in a shoot-off with McCahill and Berner. The 10 and 15 "bird" scratch contests were won by W. E. Ferguson and T. J. McCahill, respectively, both with full scores.

New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

George P. Granbery won three of the five matches that were decided at the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday. Granbery and B. R. Stoddard tied with nine breaks apiece in the 10 "bird" scratch shoot and Granbery won in the shoot-off, as he did in the 15 "bird" scratch contest, with 14 in the score. He also won a 25 "bird" trophy match. In the 50 "bird" match for the Take-Home Trophy C. C. Moore won with a full score on his handicap of 7. T. Marsland and Commodore J. A. Mabbstedt tied with full scores of 25 in the shoot for the Consolation Cup and in the shoot-off Marsland won.

Trap Shooting Honors Divided.

Honors were evenly divided at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday. The conditions were excellent and full scores were returned in all but one of the five matches contested. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., and Tracey H. Lewis were the winners, respectively, of the ten and fifteen "bird" scratch contests. H. L. Funke won the leg for the Monthly Cup after a shoot-off with D. E. Smith. Three tied for the leg for the Yearly Cup, and in the shoot-off J. W. Alker was the winner. W. H. Lindeman, T. H. Lewis, and D. E. Smith tied with full scores in a trophy match and Smith won in the shoot-off.

COACHES ON SIDE LINES.

Penn Authorities Said to Favor Removal During Contest.

The attitude of the University of Pennsylvania regarding the abolition of the coach from the sidelines during the playing of intercollegiate games is reflected in an editorial from The Pennsylvanian, which, in part is as follows:

"Pennsylvania has not decided on her position—at least none has been announced, but it is quite generally understood that the athletic authorities are in favor of removing the coaches during the actual playing of the game.

"It is not a question which touches baseball alone. The other sports, particularly football, should be treated in the same way. It is a move which points toward an improved era of intercollegiate athletics—it promises better and cleaner games. It is a step which takes away the idea that victory is everything. It allows more enjoyment for those in the game.

"Instead of watching a number of machines on the playing field, each trying to carry out instructions, we will see a number of individuals playing the game as best they can. Each one will be doing his own thinking; each one will be playing his own game. It will no longer be a contest between the coaches—each one trying to outwit the other—but a contest between the teams of two institutions, the better one winning."

Harvard to Welcome Michigan.

The invasion of the East by the University of Michigan football team for the intercollegiate game with Harvard at Cambridge on Oct. 31 will be marked by some unusual features in the way of welcome and entertainment. Plans are already being considered by both the Harvard student body and the University of Michigan alumni living in New England to make the trip a memorable one. A permanent organization has been formed by the Michigan alumni to assist the Ann Arbor squad in every way possible during its stay in the East. This association has been assured of hearty cooperation by the Harvard football authorities and the various Cambridge student bodies. It is probable that the Michigan players will spend several days previous to the game at Trinity College, Hartford, preparing for what is generally considered a test of the relative merits of the Eastern and Western football play and coaching.

PRINCETON TO HOLD HANDICAP GAMES

College and Club Athletes to Compete in Big Meet on May 16.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 5.—An innovation in track athletics will be instituted by the Princeton Track Association this year in the nature of a handicap meet at Princeton on May 16, which will be open to college track men and members of the athletic associations in the cities on the same basis. The scheme has not been worked out before by colleges, the tendency in the past having been to keep the A. A. U. men and the college runners in separate spheres. Princeton was led to undertake the joint meet on the theory that competition with the athletic men would yield a benefit in experience to the college athletes, who will have by means of the direct competition with the club athletes an opportunity to closely observe the details of their style. The Track Association has decided to put up valuable medals to serve as an inducement for getting the outsiders into the meet.

Clarence E. Goldsmith, manager of the Princeton Varsity track team, is arranging the meet. Entry blanks will be sent out over the Eastern section of the country within a week. They are to be placed at the various athletic clubs in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Newark which have been invited to send men to the meet. The territory covered by the invitations is to include all the various athletic organizations in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Newark, and Trenton, and the colleges which do not have dual meets scheduled for that day.

The Princeton athletes have begun training for the meet, inasmuch as the event fills up the Varsity schedule from April 25, the date of the Penn relays, until the intercollegiates with a meet every Saturday. All the track men, including those ineligible for the Varsity team and the freshman runners will be eligible to enter the joint

REAL COST OF SELLING GOODS

Charges That Must Be Taken Into Account in Department Store Management.

A CLOSE STUDY OF FIGURES

Methods That Make for Efficiency In the Conduct of Large Establishments.

The Siegel crash, with its almost multifarious ramifications, serves to emphasize the enormous cost of doing business in the modern department store, whether the store be located in New York or at other great centres of distribution. There are a thousand and one details, all entering into the success or failure of a dry goods house, never thought of by the great mass of the purchasing public.

Every purchase made must carry in addition to its cost to the merchant an item of expense. This expense must include all expenditure for rendering service and the selling price of the merchandise must include a profit as well. The salespeople behind the counters, the people the shopper is brought in personal touch with, represent about half of the necessary organization of a department store. The shopper does not come in contact with the cashiers who sit at the receiving end of the tube system to receive the money from cash sales and make change, or the credit authorization clerks who pass upon the charge sales, or the wrappers and bundle clerks and employes of the delivery departments. Nor should the drivers of autos and wagons, floor men, elevator men, receiving clerks, marking or printing clerks, janitors, cleaners, carpenters, printers, painters, and many others be overlooked.

Still another factor to be considered in the cost of doing business is to be found in the executive and merchandising departments, where are the buying, advertising, accounting, and credit office forces. In fact, when all is summed up, it is demonstrated that there are as many people serving the customer indirectly as directly. The enumeration made above will assist one to conceive of the cost of labor in rendering service, to which must be added the cost of advertising, rent, insurance, taxes, interest, power, light, heat, maintenance of automobiles, horses and wagons, loss by breakage, depreciation, theft, and bad accounts.

Two Kinds of Stores.

Department stores may be divided into two classes, namely, those maintaining a conservative policy, and, second, those maintaining a progressive policy. The conservative ones, or those who "stand pat," are being speedily extinguished, for the reason that the constant increase in the cost of doing business and the prevailing expectation and demand for better service on the part of the customer make it impossible to fit the old ideas to the new scheme of things, and the new scheme cannot be changed to meet old ideas.

According to men seen by a reporter for THE TIMES, and who are qualified by experience to express an opinion, the margin of net profit has been so reduced that the large merchant and the small one as well congratulate themselves if net profits are equal to the cash discounts. In other words, if they did not have sufficient capital to pay bills promptly they would forego the discounts, and consequently their efforts would reflect no profits.

A dry goods efficiency expert yesterday gave some interesting details relating to the purchase of a single pair of gloves. A customer is waited upon in the glove department, and after reaching a conclusion in regard to the particular style she desires, makes the purchase of one pair at $1.50 and leaves directions for delivery and the charge to her account. She immediately clears her mind of the transaction, while the merchant figures out the result of the sale in the following manner:

One pair of gloves	$1.50
COST OF THE SALE.	
.6667%—Manufacturer's price	$1.00
.0067%—Freight, &c.	.01
.08% —Sales person	.12
.02% —Rent	.03
4.0067%—Insurance and taxes	.01
.02% —Advertising	.03
.0533%—Office expense	.08
.0666%—General store expense	.10
.04% —Delivery expense	.06
	$1.44
.04% —Profit	.06
	$1.50
100.00%	

Each item of expense bears a certain relation in percentage to the sales. The merchant can thus figure certain percentages for each item of the departments of his store and keep a very careful account of the expenditures from day to day.

An Analysis of Results.

As a rule there is some one in every large retail establishment who is constantly analyzing the results obtained in each department from day to day. He carefully scrutinizes the mark-ups, mark-downs, turnovers, sales, discounts, amount of merchandise on hand and on hand the expenses. This is very necessary because the only medium of acquiring knowledge is through analysis, and intelligent analysis never fails to give knowledge. The old saying that knowledge is power applies very aptly to the modern merchant's problems.

A representative of Ernst & Ernst, of 5 Nassau Street, certified public accountants, and authorized accountants of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, had this to say yesterday regarding the problems of the department store proprietors:

"It is very difficult for one merchant to reach conclusions on the cost of expense by a study of the results of another merchant, conditions varying so much that it is almost impossible to outline certain percentages for expenses in their relation to the sales and maintain that they should prevail generally in all stores. Take, for instance, the matter of rent. We have in mind three stores each selling about $1,500,000 annually, one store in Indiana paying a rental of $65,000 per year, another in New York $45,000 and the last in Ohio $30,000 per year. The store in Ohio pays about ten times as much for insurance as the store in Indiana. The reason for this is that the Indiana store is a protected risk while the Ohio one is not.

"Stores of the first class consider that an average mark up of 33 per cent. net is good, 31 per cent. is fair and less than 29 per cent. is dangerous.

"The percentage of expense will average between 25 and 30, and figures we have available at present indicate 26½ per cent. to be the average.

"The merchant must not deceive himself in the gross profit items; if it is his desire to maintain a net of 33 per cent. he should add at least 3 per cent. to his original mark up to provide for mark downs.

"Net mark-ups range from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent., depending upon the department, but the average of the store will stay in the neighborhood of 30 per cent. to 33 per cent.

"Too many of the old-time merchants, and some of the least experienced of the modern school, are inclined to value merchandise in their financial statement at cost, and as a result they go on year after year deceiving themselves as to their real financial standing. The value of merchandise to the merchant for the balance sheet, or other purposes, is determined by reducing the real selling value by a percentage that will cover expenses and show a profit when it is sold."

Cycles in Styles.

Although the trend of styles in fabrics cannot be said to follow definite lines or cycles, not infrequently it has been found that at stated intervals certain fashions are revived with considerable success. For this reason sample books showing the styles brought out by mills from season to season are carefully preserved and, where the collection goes back for a number of years, the books if sold bring a good price. There is a certain psychology about style, and sometimes the introduction of one fabric will mean that certain others will follow, as they have been found to do in the past. While a chart showing the rise and decline in popularity of fabric styles might not prove in every case an accurate means of gauging future tendencies it would not go far wrong.

COTTON IN SPAIN.

Some Experiments in Growing the Staple in That Country.

According to Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst, who is stationed at Barcelona, Spain, experiments are being made in growing cotton in Southwestern Spain with promising results. So successful has been the experiment that it is confidently asserted that growing cotton will be one of the big agricultural industries of the future.

A firm of Texas cotton planters laid down an experimental plantation on the banks of the Guadalquiver River, with selected American seed, some time ago. The crop produced was thought excellent, the return of clean cotton amounting to 15,400 pounds, valued at $1,854. Several other experiments of this nature have been undertaken by the Government experiment stations at Seville and Jerèz de la Frontera, but nothing on an extensive commercial scale has actually been accomplished.

Baby Carriages Must Pay Duties.

The Treasury Department has notified Collector Malone, in response to an inquiry, that baby carriages, bicycles, and wheel chairs brought from abroad by non-residents are not exempt as personal effects within the meaning of Paragraph 642 of the new tariff law, but must stand duty according to their value. In the case of residents of the United States such articles may be included in the $100 duty exemption allowed by the paragraph. The question of the manner in which articles of this kind should be treated has bothered the customs officials since the law went into effect last October. The question was submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion. The Treasury's instructions are based on that officer's report to the Secretary.

The N. Y. Credit Men's Banquet.

Besides the speakers hitherto announced for the banquet of the New York Credit Men's Association, to be held at the Hotel Astor on April 16, Assemblyman Clinton T. Horton has been secured. He, at the instance of the association, introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of the amendment of the personal property law in relation to the sale of goods in bulk. This bill is now awaiting the signature of the Governor. Mr. Horton will, at the banquet, speak on the topic, "Legislation Affecting Credit Men's Interests."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of March show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,414,899	+$397,025
Five roads	5,782,144	— 509,499
Eight roads	7,197,043	— 112,474

Miscellaneous Earnings.

INGERSOLL-RAND CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Net earnings	$2,017,900	$2,154,068	$1,470,731
Depreciation	595,712	486,357	461,743
Balance	1,422,188	1,667,651	1,008,988
Divs. rec.	.....	354,600	.....
Total Income	1,422,188	2,022,251	1,008,988
Bond interest	100,000	100,000	100,000
Balance	1,322,188	1,922,251	908,988
Pref. divs.	151,518	151,518	151,518
Balance	1,170,670	1,770,733	757,470
Special rets.	5,000	5,000	5,000
Year. surp.	1,165,670	1,765,733	752,470

ISLAND CREEK COAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1913.	1912.
Net earn. from coal & mls. operations	800,448	811,048
Deduct adm. & gen. exp.	70,591	57,252
Balance	730,056	753,795
Add int. & misc. inc.	5,062	18,693
Total	735,719	772,489
Deduct Depr. &c.	106,047	95,356
Balance of net profits	629,672	677,133
Preferred dividends	298,753	298,659
Common dividends	530,943	401,280
P. & L. surp. Dec. 31	848,796	1,048,820

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC for February—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	99,109	99,021	$91
Net after taxes	26,200	29,089	*2,888
Def. aft. chgs.	9,084	5,848	3,235
2 mos. gross	195,509	190,191	5,318
Net after taxes	63,209	64,793	*1,584
Def. aft. chgs.	7,133	5,081	2,051

*Decrease.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY for the ended Dec. 31—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Sale of 33,134, 334 lbs. copper. at 15.24	5,049,807	5,385,501	*335,694
Silv. proc., &c.	106,546	49,083	57,463
Total earnings	5,156,353	5,434,584	*278,231
Exp., tax., &c.	3,621,668	3,143,109	478,559
Net profits	1,534,685	2,271,286	*736,701
Interest	52,914	72,525	*19,611
Depreciation	223,874	169,096	54,778
Balance	†1,257,897	2,029,764	*771,867
Dividends	1,491,989	1,100,112	391,867
Deficit	234,092	‡929,652	1,163,744
Prev. surplus	1,523,216	528,524	994,692
Misc. credits	47,569	65,041	*17,541
P. & L. surp.	1,336,625	1,523,216	*186,591

*Decrease. †Equal to $1.68 per share on 746,759 shares outstanding after depreciation against $2.72 on 744,817 shares previous year. ‡Surplus.

LONDON UNDERGROUND (Metropolitan District)—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Week ended March 21	£13,339	£12,582	£757
Jan. 1-Mar. 21	158,636	158,100	530

LONDON UNDERGROUND (London Electric)—

Week ended March 21	14,690	13,080	1,610
Jan. 1-Mar. 21	175,945	174,190	1,755

LONDON UNDERGROUND (London General Bus)—

Week ended March 21	53,649	52,186	1,463
Jan. 1-Mar. 21	651,024	648,561	2,463

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross rev.	*$37,279,319	$34,593,808	$32,016,020
Exp., taxes & amortiz.	19,852,198	18,501,512	16,614,345
Net rev.	17,427,121	16,092,297	15,401,675
Charges, &c.	15,178,922	14,039,071	13,606,893
Surplus	2,248,199	2,053,224	1,794,782

*Including miscellaneous income.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	8,613,569	8,313,848	299,751
Net	3,841,224	3,541,549	83,675
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,542,205	1,565,298	*23,093
Dividends	1,383,795	1,277,787	106,008
Surplus	158,409	287,510	*129,101

*Decrease.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Net sales	$35,640,365	$36,147,332	$34,587,269
Net profits	2,325,954	2,764,487	3,500,997
Bd. red. &c.	15,817	15,872	46,543
Dividends	2,462,518	2,280,601	2,159,762
Deficit	152,381	*468,014	*1,294,692
Prev. surp.	8,728,801	8,260,877	6,558,531
Tr. fr. res.	.....	.....	407,654
P. & L. sur.	8,576,510	8,728,891	8,260,877

*Surplus.

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Divs. on stock	$1,998,850	$1,984,172	$2,044,672
Int. on l'ns, &c.	135,374	276,078	91,862
Total income	2,134,224	2,260,250	2,136,530
Chgs., exp. &c.	1,227,886	1,270,606	1,295,709
Net income	906,339	989,645	840,827
Prev. surplus	4,256,542	3,110,230	2,368,778
Adj. credit	59,647	156,667	.....
Note discount	.....	.....	99,375
P. & L. surplus	5,222,528	4,256,542	3,110,230

WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross earnings	4,943,315	4,648,328	4,352,671
Exp. & taxes	2,669,972	2,528,224	2,416,204
Net	2,273,343	2,120,104	1,942,467
Other income	10,222	13,223	.....
Total income	2,283,565	2,133,337	1,942,467
Fixed chgs.	1,126,916	1,107,607	1,091,569
Surplus	1,156,649	1,025,730	850,903
Pf. divs.	425,000	425,000	425,000
Surplus	*731,649	600,730	425,908

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair M. Tu. cloudy, warmer; gentle n. e. to e. breeze.

Fla.—Rains M., Tu.; fair in extr. n. w.; lt. to gentle n. e. breeze; e. to s. on Gulf.

Ala.—Fair M. Tu. cloudy; lt. to gentle e. to s. e. breeze.

Miss.—Fair M. Tu. cloudy, prob. rains; colder in n. and w.; lt. to gentle e. to s. breeze.

La.—Fair M. Tu. cloudy, prob. rains; colder in n.; gentle s. e. to s. breeze on coast.

E. Tex.—Fair M.; rains at night or Tu. in n.; fair in s.; colder Tu. in int.; gentle to mod. s. e. to s. winds on coast.

W. Tex.—Fair M.; rains in Panhandle; colder. Tu. fair.

Utah—Fair M., Tues.

Okla.—Rain M. aft. or night; colder at night. Tu. colder; fair.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair, warmer. M., Tu. rain; colder in w.

Ohio—Cloudy, warmer M. Tu., rain, gentle to mod. shifting breeze, to s. e. and s.

Mo., Ark., Ind.—Cloudy, warmer M., rain at night or Tu.; colder Tu.

Ill.—Cloudy, warmer M., rain by night in n. Tu., rain; colder at night; gentle to mod. s e. to s. breeze, shifting to n. w. Tu.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy, warmer M. Tu., rain in s., rain or snow in n.; gentle to mod. s. e. to s. breeze.

Upper Mich—Rain or snow M. or M. night, prob. Tu.

Wis.—Rain or snow in n., rain in s., M. or M. night; warmer. Tu., rain or snow, colder, fair in n. w.; gentle to mod. s. breeze, bec. var.

Minn.—Rain or snow M. Tu., fair in n. and w., unsett. in s. e.

Iowa—Rain, warmer M. Tu., fair in w., unsett. in e.; colder.

N. Dak.—Unsett. M., snow in morn. in e. Tu., fair.

S. Dak.—Rain M.; colder in w. Tu., prob. fair.

Neb.—Rains M.; warmer in n. e. Tu., colder, prob. fair.

Kan.—Rain M. or M. night. Tu., fair, warmer.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices of the bureau, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,846. SODA FOUNTAIN FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.—A foreign business firm would like to receive catalogues and prices of soda fountain fixtures and supplies.

12,847. DRIED APPLES.—An English business house desires to negotiate with Am. packers of dried applies.

12,848. STEAM TRACTORS.—A European firm would like to have catalogues and price lists from Am. mfrs. of steam tractors which can use as fuel wood, brushwood, or refuse from sawmills. The engine must be 2-cylinder and the boiler withstand a pressure of 8 atmospheres.

12,849. FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A business man in the West Indies is desirous of obtaining agencies for office furniture and effects, house and hotel furniture, pianos, phonographs, musical instruments, and music.

12,850. FOODSTUFFS, KEROSENE, FENCE WIRE, AUTOMOBILES, NOVELTIES, &C.—A business man would like to secure agencies from Am. firms handling flour, rice, and other grains, provisions, and packing house products, beer, kerosene oil, and gasoline in cases and drums, barbed wire and other fence wire, freight and passenger automobiles, and novelties of all kinds.

12,851. ADVERTISING ESTIMATES.—A Spaniard desires estimates on an advertising campaign in American weekly periodicals calculated to reach the consumers of high-grade sherry wines.

12,852. SILOS AND WINDMILLS.—A business firm in Great Britain desires to communicate with Am. mfrs. of silos for storing ensilage or fodder and with makers of windmills for driving pumps, with a view to securing good agencies for shipments to S. Africa.

12,853. LEATHER, LASTS, AND SHOES.—A shoe mfr. and dealer in a city in the Levant is in the market for box-calf leather, black and colored, colored and black kid, patent and sole leather, all of the best quality; lasts of the latest Am. shapes, and ready-made shoes of good quality for men, women, and children. The shoes should cost from $1 to $3 per pair net.

12,854. SHOEMAKING MACHINERY.—A boot and shoe making firm desires to purchase an outfit of power shoemaking machinery. Electricity is available and cheap, so the machines may be operated by a separate motor in direct connection or by belt from a central motor.

12,855. PILL MACHINERY.—A business firm in Germany is in the market for a large-sized machine for the mfr. of pills.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—W. P. Gable & Co.: H. M. Fleck, notions; 2 Walker; Herald Square.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glass, cloaks, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Miss Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—L. Lauer, dry goods; Netherland.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; J. F. Johnston, men's, boys' clothing; B. F. Raphael, men's boys' furn. goods, sweaters; Miss Jones, neckline wear, kimonos, infants' coats, caps; Mr. Miller representing, Mr. Osmond representing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Miss Reehall, ladies', misses' coats; 38 W. 26th.

CARBONDALE—Reise Bros.; E. R. Reise, dry goods; Grand.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Weathered, millinery; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; L. L. Mayer, domestics; 15 lb. 22d. Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Carson. Pirie, Scott & Co.; E. O. Duncan, furs; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Spiegel, May, Stein Co.; A. H. Kaiser, cloaks, suits; 20 W. 22d.

CHICAGO—American Ladies' Tailoring Co.; A. H. Kaiser, cloaks, suits; 20 W. 22d.

CINCINNATI—Louis Stix & Co.; J. Gerwin, linings, dress goods, shawls; 377 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Caroline Bros. Co.; Mr. Herzog, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; J. T. Brister, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

DETROIT—Klein Garment Co.; J. R. Birkson, jobs suits, coats, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

DUBUQUE—"Palais Royal"; H. Kline, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 17 W. 25th.

DUBUQUE—Iversen & Mendelson; C. Jensen, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 11 W. 25th.

DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; J. C. Currie, furn. goods, mfg. dept.; 43 Leonard.

DULUTH—Bunsen & Co.; H. Bunsen, millinery; H. A. Latham, millinery; Gregorian.

ELLENVILLE—Cox Bros.; F. B. Cox, furn. goods; Grand.

EVANSVILLE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. R. Duncan, cloaks, notions, furn. goods, millinery; 212 5th Av.; Grand.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. Wolf, art needlework; Miss N. Honan, muslin underwear, corsets; 71 W. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss N. Honan, corsets, muslin underwear; 71 West 23d.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; B. Kaufman, hdkfs., muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 22 E. 17th.

MONTREAL—McKimmons, Ltd.; W. Alexander, general mdse.; Broztel.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; L. Hayem, linens, white goods; 114 5th Av.

NEW YORK—Rhoads & Swartz; C. E. Chandler, domestic; H. L. Linnell, blankets, upholstery goods; 320 Church; York.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. C. Levy, jobs coats; 95 Madison Av.

PROVIDENCE—Blanchard, Young & Co.; C. W. Young, men's neckwear, umbrellas, smokers' articles; Wellington.

READING—Lord & Gage; Miss Frankum, ladies' merino underwear; 214 Church.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Engler, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; Wm. Klement, domestics, flannels, blankets, linen, wash goods; 60 W. 33d.

SAN FRANCISCO—City of Paris D. G. Co.; R. M. Woodward, dress goods, silks; 170 5th Av.; Wallick.

ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; I. D. Kline, jobs suits, coats, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

SYRACUSE—J. W. Hennocksburg, millinery; Herald Square.

TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Company; M. Tobias, jobs suits, coats, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

TORONTO—McKimmons, Ltd.; J. Brassier, dry goods; H. Clark, fur. goods; Broztel.

WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. Morton, dry goods; 212 5th Av.

Business Notices.

Forty cents a line.

500 BALMACAAN COATS to close out at $2 spot cash. SLASKES & TOSKAR, 79 West 18th St.

Jobber looking at pile fabrics, coats, also ladies' skirts. Call, with samples, at once, 56 West 22d St., fifth floor.

Jobber will buy linen dresses for cash. V 388 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen desire to job or secure agency in New York City, Newark, and immediate vicinity for reliable staple line; best references. V 176 Times.

Do you want cash to conduct your business? We discount your notes, outstanding accounts, or we buy your excess of stock for cash; no proposition too large. Staff, 254 5th Av. Telephone 8988 Madison Square.

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12 East 33d Street.
COLLIE BRAND
Ribbons, Silks and Millinery Findings.

HOSIERY. Wax Silk Hosiery—wide assortment all colors—prompt delivery. Walk Ever, guaranteed, and Weyas.
H. P. FRIEDMAN & CO., 550 Broadway. No Connection with Any Other House.

APRONS Dean's Lockstitched All kinds Retail 25c to $3.
W. H. Dean Co., 45 East 17th St.

RAINCOATS RAINCAPES.—Before placing your orders call or send for samples to save money. Jobs always on hand. SCHWARTZ BROS., 3 East 17th St.

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Light on 4 Sides.
New fireproof building
100% Sprinkler System
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92 Foot Frontage
Reasonable Rents
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Great prices obtained for Americana and other curiosities of literature. To find buyers consult the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books. Every Sunday.—Adv.

ONE NOW IN CHINA.

A Real Department Store Has Been Opened in Swatow.

A Chinese department store, patterned after the style usually found in the United States was recently opened in Swatow, China, according to a report of Vice Consul A. Krisel, who is stationed in that city. The new store is centrally located on one of the main thoroughfares. The building, which is newly erected, is three stories high, well fitted with electric lights and elaborately decorated with Chinese furnishings. The proprietor of the store is a Chinese who has been in the wholesale commission business in Swatow for the last three years. This is his first attempt at retail selling.

The proprietor of the store says that he has spent the equivalent of about $50,000 on the place, and, if business is good, he intends to enlarge the store so that it will take in his former wholesale shop, which is now situated three doors away. The store is said to present an attractive front to the public. The window display would do credit to an American store of this size, and seems to have caught the fancy of the Chinese public. The public is introduced to many foreign articles in this way for the first time. The goods sold come from Hong Kong, England, Japan, the United States, Germany, and Switzerland. In the store may be bought haberdashery, hats and caps, umbrellas, boots and shoes, clocks, watches, jewelry, graphophones, crockery, kitchen utensils, hardware, groceries, sundries, cigars, tobacco, patent medicines, perfumery, and the cheaper grades of foreign clothes, raincoats and sporting goods.

MERCHANDISE. | MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
To-day, MONDAY, April 6th, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale. Without Limit or Reserve.
Large High-Class Retail Stock Men's, Youths' and Children's

CLOTHING
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUITS
Bearing the Labels of Schloss Bros., Greiff System, Strauss Bros., College Cut Clothes, etc. Also Extensive Lines of
Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits,
Men's Trousers, Children's Washable Suits, Balmacaans.

Fire Underwriters' Sale
To-day, April 6, 1914,
at 11 o'clock A. M., at our Additional Salesroom,
52 Lispenard St., New York City.
We will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, part salvage stock of the
H. & W. CO., NEWARK, N. J.,
CONSISTING OF
4,000 ORIGINAL PIECES
SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, DRILLS,
Twills, Lawns and Linens
Most of the goods in perfect condition; others damaged by water only. Terms of Sale Cash. Deposit of 25% from all buyers.
Stock arranged for sale and sold by
Leopold Gans Co.
Tel. Spring 18.

The Entire Enormous Stock of
Furniture and Bedding
OF THE
14th Street Store
WILL BE SOLD BY
KARP BROTHERS
To-day, Monday, April 6th, 1914,
At 10 A. M. Sharp, on the Premises,
14th Street & 6th Avenue, N. Y. City,
Entrance on 13th Street.
The above Stock inevntories $71,708
and comprises Elegant Parlor and Library Suites, Sideboards and Buffets, Crystal and China Closets, Curio and Music Cabinets, Extension Library and Centre Tables, Genuine Leather Chairs, Morris Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Davenports and Chiffoniers, etc. Pedestals, Mirrors, Massive Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, and other articles too numerous to mention. This Sale is positively worthy of the attention of all furniture and department store buyers. All dealers invited.
H. KARP, Auction'r. Office, 477 Broadway. Telephone 4197 Spring.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
An Extra Large and Staple Stock of
LACES
Embroideries and Allovers Trimmings, Etc.
Inventoried at Over $25,000
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer, Will Sell
To-morrow, Tuesday, April 7, 1914.
At 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom,
8 Greene Street, N. Y. (Near Canal Street)
This stock consists of a large line of French, German and English Vals., Cluny, Linen and Cotton Torchons, Shadow Flouncings and Allovers, a very fine line of Venice Bands and Allovers, St. Gall and Persian Trimmings; also a fine stock of Embroideries in Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings, etc.
NOTICE—The above offering should interest Department Stores, Retailers, Jobbers and Manufacturers as well, as it is of the most staple characters and will be put up in large lots, sold as usual, STRICTLY WITHOUT RESERVE.
For Information, Telephone Spring 4299.

A TREAT TO THE TRADE
The most magnificent selected stock of modern designed Gold Jewelry, Diamonds and Watches we have ever offered.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell
Wednesday April 8, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.
At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
Large, Beautiful Stock of High-grade
GOLD
JEWELRY
Diamonds and Watches
MODERN DESIGN
SILVERWARE
Every article in this sale is of modern design and the highest grade. An opportunity very seldom offered. Full particulars to-morrow.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell
Tomorrow, Tues., Apr. 7, 1914, at 10:30 A.M.
At Our Premises, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
$15,000 Extreme, Up-to-the-minute Stock of
MEN'S, LADIES', BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
SHOES
Formerly of B. HANCOCK, Peekskill, N. Y.
1200 pr. Men's Shoes & Oxfords
In all the leading makes, very latest styles, all leathers.
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1,500 Pairs Leading Brand Ladies' Oxfords and Slippers in Latest Style, High Grade.
Large assortment Boys' Misses' and Children's Shoes in Morse & Rogers, Bates, Walton and other well-known brands. Dealers, we call your special attention to this sale, as the entire stock is all present-day styles, all in regular sizes and most salable widths.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—SIEGEL STORES CORPORATION, Complainant, vs. SIMPSON-CRAWFORD COMPANY et al., Defendants.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, by order of the Court, sells Tuesday, April 7, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the premises formerly occupied by Henry Siegel & Company, Bankers, in the 14th Street Store, at 6th Avenue and 14th Street, personal property belonging to said Henry Siegel & Company, Bankers, consisting of office furniture, and including one large and one small safe, one rolltop and three other desks, bank counter, Burroughs adding machine, and Oliver typewriter. Articles can be inspected on the said premises at any time.
HENRY MELVILLE,
Receiver of Henry Siegel & Company, Bankers, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
ELKUS, GLEASON & PROSKAUER, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

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Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

PEREMPTORY SALE
WOOLEN, WORSTEDS, Serges, Dressgoods,
1,000 PIECES
Wanskuck and Other Mills.
3,500 yards Remnants, also Cap Ends.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Barling & Dole, Auct'rs, 7 & 9 Greene St., N. Y.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.
Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge
LONDON
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
April 20th to 27th
The famous Collections formed by the well-known Antiquary, the late J. E. Hodgkin, Esq., F.S.A., of Richmond Surrey.

WORKS OF ART
Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Fans, Furniture, Pewter, Lusus Naturae, Portable Sun-Dials, etc., etc.

MEDALS AND TOKENS
Many of which are from the Montagu sale. Oval Badges of the Civil War period, others relating to the struggle with the Dutch and French in the time of Charles II. Medals of William III. for the Irish Wars, etc. Also upwards of 4700 Seventeenth Century Tokens, including 2,363 specimens of Old London, etc.

Autographs and Documents
Collections relating to Samuel Pepys, the Earl of Danby, the Duke of Tyrconnel, the Two Pretenders and an extensive series of Historical Letters and Documents from the Thirteenth to Nineteenth Century.

ENGRAVINGS
Historical Portraits, Historical and Satirical Engravings and Topographical Engravings, collections on various subjects.

Trade Cards, Bookplates, Broadsides
Trade and Admission Cards, Invitation Tickets, French, German and English Bookplates. Broadsides, Proclamations, Ballads. News-Sheets, Pamphlets, etc., illustrative of English History, 1553-1797. Early English Newspapers, 1623-1728.

THE EXTENSIVE LIBRARY
Of valuable and rare Printed Books on various Antiquarian Subjects will be sold in six sessions early in May.
Separate Catalogues of each of the six portions may be obtained from
LATHROP C. HARPER
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Now on View,
at The Merwin Galleries,
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Historical American Portraits
By Peale, Gilbert Stuart, Col. John Trumbull, and others, belonging to
George Reuling, M. D.
of Baltimore, Maryland.
Also a small collection of choice pictures consigned by a gentleman in the South.
The Famous Full-length Portrait of George Washington once owned by General Lafayette, and painted by Charles Willson Peale, and of Andrew Jackson by the same artist; Henry Clay, by John Neagle, and another of the same by Rembrandt Peale.
Three different Portraits by Gilbert Stuart, including one of Miss Phillips, a relative of the Washington family; The Battle of Bunker Hill, by Col. John Trumbull; The Launching of the Brigantine, by Fh. Rothermel; Portrait of Miss Rieman, by Gilbert Stuart Newton, etc., etc.
Sale by Auction
To-morrow (Tues.) Eve'g, at 8:15
Mr. Walter S. Scott, Auctioneer.

Extraordinary Sale.
Battelli Art Marble Co.
MARBLES
Vases, Tables, Benches, Pedestals, Columns, etc. Antique and Reproduced Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Tapestries, etc.
Oscar A. Olson, Auctioneer.
Sale Tuesday, April 7th
at 2:30 P. M. and the following days until the large stock is sold.
5 West 28th Street
By order of the assignee, E. N. Elmore.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY:

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held at Harmonie Hall, 9 Elm Street, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, on the 21st day of April, 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and act upon the question whether, in accordance with an arrangement made between the Attorney General of the United States and representatives of this Company, this Company shall consent that a decree be made by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in a suit to be brought by the United States of America, which shall, among other things, provide in substance:

a. That when the Legislature of Massachusetts shall have removed the prohibition in the charter of the Boston Railroad Holding Company against disposing of the stock of the Boston and Maine Railroad, the stock of said Boston Railroad Holding Company sh

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Principal and Interest Payable in New York

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The net general debt of the City is only 4.08% of assessed valuation.
A sinking fund provides for the retirement of the issue at maturity.

Price to yield 5⅛%

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A plan of accumulation and distribution of funds, calculated to increase yield and minimize risk through diversification.
This booklet,
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together with our April Bond Circular, sent upon request.

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A Form of Security Which Should Appeal to Conservative Investors
When hydro-electric power plants have available ample water supply, ample generating capacity, and a good market for their output, the properties constitute one of the best forms of security on which to base conservative investment bonds. Ask us to send you Circular 1428 describing first mortgage 5% bonds of this character.

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INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York

BONDHOLDERS
of the
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
We have prepared an analysis dealing with the pending reorganization and its probable effect on the securities.
Copies furnished upon request.

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Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
30 Broad St., New York
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO HARTFORD

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High-grade legal investment for New York Trust and Savings Banks.
One Thousand, Five Hundred, and Hundred Dollar Denominations.
Principal and Interest payable in New York.
Acceptable for Postal Savings Trustees.
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11, 13, 15, 17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for investors, also carried on liberal terms.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

By the end of last week only very slim ground had been left for the hope entertained early in the week that a speedy decision would be rendered in the railroad rate case. Hope was raised by the response which the Commerce Commission made to the railways' suggestion that the hearing be expedited, that the main question at issue, whether the railroads are or are not, entitled to an increase in their freight rates, would be decided at a much earlier date than previously had seemed likely. But the commission later announced that it would first pass on the question whether the railways needed larger revenues, and after that, if this question were decided in the affirmative, would take under advisement the question how such an increase should be obtained. On the first question argument is to be concluded on April 27, and it is now expected that by the middle of May the commission will answer that question one way or the other. It is not altogether clear, but it seems likely that if the commission does hold that the railroads are entitled to additional revenue it will hold further hearings and will take more time to pass on the practical question of the means by which that increase is to be obtained.

If this second proceeding is completed within a month or six weeks the matter will have to move much more rapidly than it has heretofore moved. All things considered, therefore, unless the scenes are again shifted, the railroads and the public will be kept in suspense on this important question for two and a half or three months more. Possibly means may be found to shorten this period, but the results attending last week's efforts to expedite the case do not hold out much hope of a speedy determination of this important case. That is much to be regretted, for a quick decision in this matter seems needed not only on account of the drift of railway earnings, but also on account of the great importance which the public attaches to the answer which the Commerce Commission will make to the railroads' plea that they be permitted to offset rising costs by increasing the price charged for the transportation which they produce. It is easy to see how prolonged delay in a case of this kind serves to embarrass not only the railroads, but the commission as well. The matter is bound to remain one of great importance until it is settled, but it is coming to be recognized that the actual gain in dollars and cents by a decision in favor of the railroads will be secondary to the sentimental effect produced by a recognition of the railways' claims. In this respect the effect to be produced by the decision when it is finally rendered will depend upon the spirit in which it is delivered almost as much as upon the actual relief granted.

The feeling prevails in the financial district that even if the railroads obtain something by their efforts to increase freight rates, that something will be allowed them very reluctantly. That should not be. If they make out a case in favor of higher rates the increase should be granted freely and willingly not only for the sake of the railways, but even more for the sake of the country at large, for it is inconceivable that the country should prosper at the expense of the railways which perform a service which is so essential to commerce. It must also be borne in mind that long delay in such a case as this would make an adverse decision, if such were the judgment of the commission, more damaging than if it were rendered very soon after the question was first presented. But in this instance the financial community is thoroughly convinced that the decision will be in the railways' favor. No serious count, in fact, is being taken of the opposite possibility. This fact attests the confidence which is felt in the strength of the showing which the railways have made.

Meanwhile, considering the immediate position of the railways, it should be remembered that so far as their own net earnings are concerned the position has been improved by the retrenchment programme which they have for some months been following, and which lately has been carried to increased length. Part of the very adverse showing made in February was, of course, due to climatic conditions. These factors, however, do not touch the sources of gross earnings, and the economies which the railways themselves are effecting serve to reduce the volume of traffic directly so far as railway consumption contributes to the volume of traffic, and, indirectly, so far as decreased buying by the railroads lessens the purchasing power of the community at large. In the establishment of a new banking system and in other ways we are preparing the country for increased commercial effort, and yet while this is going on there is an apparent reluctance to recognize the needs of the industry upon which all others are more or less dependent. It is plain that if so important a part of the machinery of commerce as the railway system of the country is inadequately provided for the product of the whole mechanism must suffer. It is, of course, a question of judgment, and one which the law entrusts to the Interstate Commerce Commission, whether the position of the railways calls for the granting of higher rates or not, but from whatever angle that question is approached, it is much to be regretted that the decision should remain so long in doubt.

A practical step in the direction of establishing the new banking system was made last week in the division of the country into districts by the Federal Reserve Organization Committee. Soon the time will come when the banks will have occasion to co-operate in the establishment of the new reserve system, and there is no doubt that they will co-operate fully. Meanwhile it is only natural that regret should have been expressed at the failure of the organization committee to keep down the number of reserve banks to the minimum allowed by law instead of deciding on the maximum number of districts which the Reserve act permits. There was ground, too, for feeling that if the committee had less in mind the desire to limit the influence of the reserve bank in New York it could have effected a division of the country more in keeping with sound judgment in respect to the number of reserve banks which should be established, and more in keeping, too, with the mandate of the law that the districting should be done with "due regard to the convenience and customary course of business." That task would have been more easily fulfilled with fewer banks than the maximum of twelve. Eight institutions, moreover, would have been better equipped to serve the purposes for which they are designed than the twelve can be.

The rate case and the pending establishment of the new banking system were the two things uppermost in financial discussion last week. The Stock Exchange concerned itself more or less with such matters as the rumored change in control of the Missouri Pacific, and the denial of one of the injunctions sought against the proposed Union Pacific distribution of its Baltimore & Ohio holdings, but so fas as the Stock Exchange list as a whole was concerned the price movements were not striking. Firmness was shown throughout the early days of the week, and something short of a point was gained by the general level of quotations during the first four days. About one-third of this was lost in the reaction with which the week ended. The railway statements for February which came to hand with their burden of decreased gross earnings and very heavy expenses were closely examined, but these were regarded as the result of a conjunction of adverse influences which were bound to be ameliorated even without the aid of a rate increase.

The April requirements were without influence upon money rates, although, as the bank statement on Saturday showed, they involved a considerable increase in loans and were accompanied by a loss in cash and a sharp drop in surplus reserve. Indeed, despite the filling of those requirements the tendency of rates was downward. A good deal of twelve months' money was put out at 4 per cent. and commercial paper was discounted as low as 3½ per cent. In bank clearings a satisfactory tendency has been shown in recent weeks, which may be the harbinger of a broader trade movement. The increases currently reported have, however, to be viewed in connection with the fact that, while the decreases in January and February this year were shown in comparison with large increases in those months last year, the increases now being reported are by comparison with a time last year when bank clearings were falling off sharply. According to the figures compiled by The Financial Chronicle the gain of 8-10 of 1 per cent. in March compared with a loss of 2.40 per cent. in March, 1913. This still left the clearings for last month substantially under the record for March, 1912. Taking the first three months of the year as a whole, they show this year a loss of 1.5 per cent. compared with last year's gain for the same period of 3.5 per cent. The comparison for this month will be made with figures which showed a decrease of 4.7 per cent. from the clearings of April, 1912. If current tendencies are borne out the statistics of bank clearings will for some time to come show increases compared with a year ago.

BERLIN WARNED BY BALKANS.

New York Also Induces a Reactionary Tendency Upon Boerse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 5.—The Boerse had a better week, stimulated, as it was until Thursday, by New York and London devices and by easing money. It weakened on Friday, upon the Albanian situation and reductions in the German exports of steel. Price weakness continued yesterday because of the growing anxiety over the Albanian troubles and reductions in home steel prices and the Wall Street reaction.

An upward tendency earlier in the week found support in the fact that the bear position had been much swollen in March, and shorts began to fear that easing money would be the cause of a general recovery. Hence there was considerable covering of engagements, with the effect of lifting prices in New York, and especially in London, stimulating Canadian Pacific.

Prices fell off sharply yesterday in response to poor reports from New York on Friday. Baltimore & Ohio was sharply depressed on the fear that Union Pacific would now distribute its holdings. This was the cause of considerable selling.

The Reichsbank's return registered the heaviest depreciation status ever shown before, excepting once. This was due largely to Government withdrawals. But the open market eased so rapidly that the market disregarded the bad return.

LONDON WAITS SETTLEMENT.

Politics Chief Influence of Markets —Outlook for Recovery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—Consols closed dull. The widespread strike of Yorkshire coal miners, involving 170,000 men, affected the shipping and railway securities.

Argentine rails were bought on the expectation of a fine maize traffic. The oil share market was active and bright, especially for Russian and Egyptian shares. Otherwise, the markets here closed quiet, pending Monday's settlement. Politics is still the chief influence, although there is also disappointment in the money market because there are no cheaper funds, as they are now held up by the Government's fiscal operations, but they will be released for dividends Monday, when there will be a weaker discount rate.

The general outlook is for a recovery, with easier money, but constant setbacks, due to great political strain and uncertainty, are expected. Investment markets are better than the speculative.

The market for American securities was under the influence of conflicting reports on the rate decision.

BETTER SENTIMENT IN PARIS.

Optimism Elsewhere Stimulates All Departments of Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5.—Monday opened unfavorably, with the Bourse anxiously conjecturing probabilities that the budget, wherein a general income tax proposal was incorporated at the eleventh hour, would be voted before the dissolution of the Chamber. Learning that the budget was remanded to the next session, all capitalists rejoiced and the Bourse rallied Tuesday. London, Berlin, and Wall Street reports continued encouraging, and the Paris market, though solely professional, improved steadily in all departments. Rentes also moved upward.

Some improvement was shown by bank stocks, which were benefited by the Government's decision to diminish to 2 per cent. the foreign fund stamp.

Influenced by the rising price of coffee and the prospect of a favorable outcome of the loan negotiations, the Brazilian situation improved considerably.

The changed condition of New York sentiment, with continued optimism, and the improvement in copper prices, were aids to Rio Tinto.

American railroad bonds were slightly better.

Discounts are unchanged. Heavy differences, resulting from the heavy liquidation at the end of March, are reported to have been regularly settled.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York curb market for the week ended Saturday, April 4, 1914:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
70..	Am. S. G. Co.	28	26½	28	+ 3½
75..	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ 4⅛
3,700..	Brit.-A. Tob.	23¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
2,100..	B.-A. T., new	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
100..	Houston Oil..	15	15	15	— 1⅜
40..	Kelly S. Tire	59¼	58	58	— 1
5,200..	Marconi of A., new	⅞	4	4⅛	— ⅜
332..	Maxwell Mot..	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅜
705..	Max. M. 1 pf.	35½	33⅝	34⅜	+ 1⅜
649..	Max. Mot. 2d.	12⅜	11	11	— ½
1,820..	Pueblo S.&R..	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11,300..	Riker & Heg. Corp., new..	9⅝	9⅜	9½	..
1,200..	Savoy Oil....	13½	13	13½	— ¼
50..	Stewart Sp....	62	62	62	..
36,800..	Steri. G., w.i.	7½	6¾	7	..
700..	Tob. Prod. pf.	84	82½	83	..
6,200..	U. C. S., w. i.	95⅞	92½	95⅞	+ 3⅜
575..	U.C.S. pf.,w.i.	116½	114	116½	+ 2½
185..	U. S. Light & H., new..	7⅞	7	7	..
20,900..	Wayland Coal & Gas	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
150..	Willys Overl.	66½	66	66	+ 1

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

13,700..	A.-A. O., new.	18½	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
127..	Atlantic Ref..	678	660	664	+ 4
20..	Borne-Scry'r .	300	295	300	..
1,025..	Buckeye P. L.	155	143	143	— 6
455..	Contin'l Oil...	262	235	240	— 1
145..	Crescent P. L.	59	52	52	— 5
25..	Cumb'd P. L.	56	54	54	— 6
120..	Eureka P. L..	293	260	270	—23
205..	Galena S. Oil..	178	172	173	— 3
216..	Indiana P. L..	146	139	141	— 1
475..	Nat. Transit..	42	40	41	..
65..	N. Y. Transit.	297	285	288	— 7
460..	North. P. L..	124	118	118	..
3,290..	Ohio Oil	200	189	191	+ 1
800..	Pierce Oil	102	82	84	—10
570..	Prai'e O. &G.	560	514	523	— 7
107..	Solar Refining.	375	360	360	..
280..	S. Penn. Oil..	409	381	385	—14
135..	South. P. L..	237	228	228	— 7
10..	S. W. P. L.	149	149	149	— 3
2,075..	S. Oil of Cal.	356	330	332	— 7
295..	S. Oil of Ind..	525	495	495	—20
2,975..	S. Oil of N. Y.	248	227	230	— 6
2,010..	S. Oil of N. J.	431	415	419	— 3
120..	S. Oil of Ohio.	434	420	434	+ 9
103..	S. Oil of Kan.	511	495	500	..
330..	S. Oil of Ky., new	285	280	280	+ 5
745..	Union Tank L.	94	91½	92	— 2
1,445..	Vacuum Oil..	252	239	240½	— ½
75..	Wash'n Oil....	53	52	52	— 1

RAILROADS.

200..	Man. Transit.	1	1	1	—1-16
3,500..	North. Am. rts	5/8	1/8	¼	..
5,100..	U. P. rts. ex. $3. C. div...	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅝

MINING.

1,700..	*Beaver Con..	32	31	31⅝	+ ½
1,000..	*Big Four....	10	10	10	— 2
2,900..	Boston Mont..	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
4,000..	Braden Copper	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7,100..	Brit.-Col. C..	2⅛	1½	1⅞	+ ⅜
400..	Buffalo Mines.	1 5-16	1¼	1¼	..
3,100..	Can. C. w. i..	2⅞	2	2¼	..
16,100..	Can. G.-S....	9	6	8	+ 1
2,070..	*Caribou Cob..	70	70	70	..
6 800..	Con. Biz.. S.	5/8	½	5/8	+1-16
600..	Cons. Cop. M.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
1,200..	Crown Res...	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16	..
500..	Davis-D. C....	1⅞	1¼	1½	— ⅜
14,500..	*Diamondf. D.	6	4½	6½	+ ½
100..	El Paso new..	2	2	2	..
700..	*Ely Central..	3	3	3	..
4,300..	*Ely Con.....	5	4½	4½	..
2,900..	*Florence	63	60	63	— 2
29,000..	Gold Hill....	7/8	¾	13-16	+1-16
9,050..	Goldfield C...	1 13-16	1⅝	1 7-16	— ⅝
200..	Gr.-Can.. new	37	36	37	— ½
100..	*G. C. M. & S.	6½	6½	6¾	+ ½
35,200..	*Jumbo Ext...	36	30	30⅝	— 4⅛
2,980..	Kerr Lake....	4⅜	3 15-16	4⅜	+ 1/8
2,250..	La Rose Con.	1 11-16	1 7-16	1½	— ¼
7,600..	*McK.-Dar....	83	75	80	— 1
900..	Nevada Hills	30	28	28	— 2
6,400..	*N. Utah B..	68	66	67	+ 1
2,100..	Nipissing M...	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
500..	N. Butte D..	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
26,015..	*Oro	15	14	14	— 1
3,250..	Stand. Sil....	1¾	1 11-16	1¾	+1-16
8,400..	Stewart Min..	1⅝	1¼	1 5-16	+1-16
36,600..	*Tonopah Mr.	67	52	63	+ 9
4,000..	Tonopah Ext..	2⅛	1 15-16	2⅛	+ ⅛
570..	Ton. of Nev..	7	6 11-16	6⅞	—3-16
19,600..	*West End C.	97	80	86	— 8
10,700..	*West E. Ex.	4½	4	4½	+ ½

*Centsp er share.

BONDS.

Sales.			High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$3,000..	Auto Sales G. Co. 6s.		71¾	70	71¾	..
146,000..	Can. Pac. 6 p.c. notes.		105⅝	100⅞	105½	+ ½
15,000..	Central Dist. Tel. 5s ...		99⅞	99¾	99⅞	— ⅛
200..	Can. Copper deb. 6s ...		80	79	79	..
2,000..	Ches. & O. 5 p.c. notes		96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	— ⅛
11,000..	Cuban-American 5s		98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	— ⅛
2,000..	Mason Val. 6s		60	60	60	..
10,000..	N. Y. City 4½s,	1960.	101	101	101	—5-16
68,000..	N. Y. City 4½s,	1962.	101½	101¼	101½	+ ¼
1,750,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.		101⅛	101	101 11-16	..
10,000..	W. Pac. 5s..		66½	66	66	+ 1½

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended April 4, 1914.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Monday	196,941	400,610	675,679
Tuesday	242,958	495,840	654,708
Wednesday ..	177,038	310,217	517,460
Thursday ...	210,826	417,195	801,001
Friday	195,554	684,000	.....
Saturday	64,853	221,516	503,700
Total wk.	1,087,970	2,529,678	3,152,556
Year to date.	22,848,853	24,688,030	35,701,451

BONDS. (Par Value.)

Monday	$1,047,500	$1,889,000	$3,332,500
Tuesday	2,624,500	2,292,500	3,091,000
Wednesday ..	3,082,500	2,615,500	2,918,000
Thursday ...	2,470,000	1,900,000	3,728,000
Friday	3,013,500	2,551,000	.....
Saturday	1,232,500	1,131,500	1,959,000
Total wk.	$14,370,500	$12,329,500	$15,028,500
Year to date.	229,151,500	153,193,000	248,616,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	April 4,'14.	Mar. 29,'13.	Increase.
R. R. & mis. stocks	1,087,118	2,529,570	*1,442,452
Bank stocks.	252	108	144
Mining st'ks.	600	....	600
R. R. & mis. bonds	$12,617,500	$12,032,000	$585,500
Gov't bonds..	106,000	40,500	65,500
State bonds..	1,151,000	65,000	1,086,000
City bonds...	496,000	192,000	304,000
Tot. all bds.	$14,370,500	$12,329,500	$2,041,000

*Decrease.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate,	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
Mar. 30..	1¾@2	1¾	2½@2¾	2½@3	3½@3½
Mar. 31..	1¾@2	2	2½@2¾	2½@3	3½@3½
April 1..	1¾@2	2	2½@2¾	2½@3	3 @3½
April 2..	1¾@2	1¾	2½@2¾	2½@3	3 @3½
April 3..	1¾@2	1¾	2½@2¾	2½@3	3 @3½

Week's Range.—On call, 1¾@2; renewal rate, 1 15-16; 60 days, 2½@2¾; 90 days, 2½@3; six months, 3@3½.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 2½@7; renewal rate, 4⅞; 60 days, 4@4½; 90 days, 4@4½; six months, 4@4½.

Year to Date.—On call, 1½@10; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 2½@4¾; 90 days, 2¾@4¾; six months, 3@4¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 2@7; renewal rate, 3; 60 days, 3¼@6½; 90 days, 3¾@6; six months, 4@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
March 30...	1⅝	1⅝ @1⅞	3	2½
March 31...	1⅝	1⅝ @1⅞	2½	2½
April 1....	1⅝	1⅝	2½	2½
April 2....	1 13-16	1 13-16@1⅞	2½	2½
April 3....	1 13-16	1 13-16@1⅞	2½	2½
April 4....	1 13-16	1 13-16@1⅞	2⅞	2½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4½	Feb. 3, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Mar. 19, 1914
Bank of Bombay	6	Jan. 15, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
March 30.	$4.8630	$4.8620	$4.8630	$4.8675
March 31.	4.8640	4.8630	4.8630	4.8675
April 1...	4.8630	4.8620	4.8625	4.8675
April 2...	4.8645	4.8630	4.8645	4.8675
April 3...	4.8655	4.8640	4.8655	4.8680
April 4...	4.8650	4.8650	4.8650	4.8700

Week's range—

	Demand.	60 Days.	Cable.
High	$4.8655	$4.8500	$4.8680
Low	4.8620	4.8475	4.8650
Same week last year—			
High	$4.8725	$4.8335	$4.8775
Low	4.8700	4.8310	4.8750

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 30.....	Par	*25c	*35c	*35c
March 31.....	Par	*25c	*30c	*30c
April 1.....	Par	*25c	*15c	*30c
April 2.....	Par	*15c	*15c	*30c
April 3.....	Par	Par	*15c	*30c
April 4.....	Par	Par	*15c	*30c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. P.	Madrid. Gold.	Lisbon. Prem.
March 30...	25 17	20 43½	6.10	18.00
March 31...	25 17	20 43½	6.10	18.00
April 1....	25 18½	20 45	6.05	18.00
April 2....	25 18½	20 44½	6.05	18.00
April 3....	25 18	20 44	6.05	18.00
April 4....	25 16	20 44½	6.05	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
March 30.....	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
March 31.....	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
April 1.....	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 2.....	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 3.....	77 9	76 4½	27
April 4.....	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp.3s.	Rus. 4s.
March 30.....	75⅝	86f 30c	78	88
March 31.....	75 15-16	86f 17½c	78	87½
April 1.....	76 9-16	86f 35c	78	87
April 2.....	76½	86f 92½c	*77	87
April 3.....	76⅝	86f 72½c	77	87
April 4.....	76¼	87f	77	87

*Ex interest.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 30.....	101½	100⅞	107⅝	95¾
March 31.....	100⅜	99⅞	96¼	95¾
April 1.....	100¼	99⅝	..	..
April 2.....	100⅜	100	96⅜	95⅞
April 3.....	100⅜	100⅛	96⅜	96⅛
April 4.....	100¼	100¼	..	..
Week's range....	101½	99⅜	96⅜	95¼

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 30.....	93	92¼	88½	87⅜	88	86⅝
March 31.....	92	90⅝	87⅜	86¼	86⅞	85⅜
April 1.....	91⅜	90¼	87⅛	86½	86½	85⅞
April 2.....	91⅝	91	87⅝	86⅞	87	86¼
April 3.....	92	91⅜	88	87⅝	87½	87
April 4.....	91⅜	90⅞	87⅜	87	86⅞	86⅜
Week's range..	93	90⅝	88½	86¼	88	85¼

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 30.....	68⅜	68	68⅛	68¼	68⅛	68¼
March 31.....	68⅛	67⅛	68⅜	67⅝	68⅛	67⅜
April 1.....	67½	66⅜	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛	67⅝
April 2.....	67⅞	67¼	68⅛	68	68⅜	68
April 3.....	68⅛	67⅞	69	68⅜	68⅝	68
April 4.....	68⅛	67⅜	68⅜	68⅛	68¼	67⅝
Week's range..	68⅜	66¾	69	67⅝	68⅝	67⅝

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 30.....	39½	39	40	39⅝	38½	38⅛
March 31.....	39	38	39⅝	38⅞	38⅛	37⅛
April 1.....	38⅝	38⅛	39¼	38¾	38	37½
April 2.....	38⅞	38½	39½	39⅛	38	37⅝
April 3.....	39¼	38⅝	39⅝	39⅛	38½	37⅝
April 4.....	38⅞	38¼	39⅜	39	38	37½
Week's range..	39½	38	40	38¾	38½	37½

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 30.....	10.62	10.45	10.72	10.62
March 31.....	10.55	10.45	10.75	10.62
April 1.....	10.57	10.50	10.77	10.70
April 2.....	10.60	10.57	10.77	10.75
April 3.....	10.60	10.52	10.80	10.72
April 4.....	10.50	10.50	10.72	10.67
Week's range..	10.62	10.45	10.80	10.62

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 30.....	11.22	11.05	11.40	11.17
March 31.....	11.12	11.00	11.27	11.15
April 1.....	11.20	11.07	11.30	11.20
April 2.....	11.17	11.17	11.35	11.32
April 3.....	11.20	11.15	11.35	11.30
April 4.....	11.15	11.10	11.30	11.25
Week's range..	11.22	11.00	11.40	11.15

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 30.....	21.05	20.75	21.22	20.87
March 31.....	20.90	20.67	20.97	20.75
April 1.....	20.87	20.75	20.92	20.80
April 2.....	20.92	20.85	20.90	20.90
April 3.....	20.97	20.85	20.95	20.87
April 4.....	20.82	20.77	20.90	20.82
Week's range..	21.05	20.67	21.22	20.75

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Mar. 30..	13.50	13.12	12.51	12.30	12.16	12.06
Mar. 31..	13.40	13.25	12.60	12.40	12.23	12.09
April 1..	....	....	12.52	12.32	12.20	12.08
April 2..	....	....	12.52	12.32	12.22	12.07
April 3..	....	....	12.61	12.50	12.32	12.24
April 4..	....	....	12.75	12.60	12.45	12.34
Wk's rge.	13.40	13.12	12.61	12.30	12.45	12.06

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following table are given the stocks in which no transactions have occurred in the current year, together with the last price in 1913 at which a sale was made and the bid and asked price on Saturday last:

	Last Price.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Coal	75	83	97
American Tobacco pf.....	99¾	..	..
American Water Works pf.	95	..	..
Associated Merch. 1st pf...	93	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.....	108	107½	113½
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf...	116¼	116¼

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Port Huron Division 5s, 1939
Toledo Division 5s, 1937
Consolidated 5s, 1939
Pere Marquette R. R. of Indiana 4s, 1943

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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 4, 1914. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 4, 1914. Asked.
Ad'k El. pf..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	42	44
Albany & Sus.	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	85	88
Do pf. ($50)	1,661,500	1½	Q	Feb 1, 14	$47½	$49
Am. L. & Tr.	13,919,301	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	366	369
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	107	109
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 2, 14	67	69
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	81	83
Do op. war.	1,694,000	..	..	.....	9	13
Do 6% notes,'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96	98
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	50	53
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	72½	74½
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	22	26
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	20½	22½
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	69	71
Au.-Aik. 5s, '35	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Ban. R. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	44	48
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	117	119
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	100¾	101½
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107¾	108
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,633,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M. L. & P. pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,14	55	65
Do 6s, '40..	1,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
C. L. H. & P. 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	102
C. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do 7% pf..	425,000	..	..	.....	88	93
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92¼	95
Do com. ...	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 2, 14	59½	61¾
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	80½	82
C.G., E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	9,245,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	88¼	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	73½	74
Do 1st 5s,'33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103½
C. P. (Mich.) 5s, '26	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
El. Bd. Dep. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	67	70
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	98¼	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.	2,500,000	½	..	Dec 30,13	20	30
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,14	75	80
Do 5s	1,003,900	..	..	.....	75	78
Ex. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	77	80
Fed. L. & T. 1st 5s, '42	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	101
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf. ..	4,750,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,14	70	73
Ft. Smith L. & T. 5s.	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,348,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
G. & El. Sec. Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	125
Geo. G. El. Co. 1st l.cv. 5s, '32	1,000,000	..	..	.....	83	86
G. W. Power 5s, '46	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Guan. P. & E.	19,645,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Do pf.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 31,14	60	70
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	80	90
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s, '38..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
J. C. H. & P. 4s	18,335,000	2	S	M. & N.	77¾	78½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '20..	14,061,000	2	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93
Do 1st l.r.5s	9,543,080	..	..	Mar 1,11	13	14½
K. C. B. L. 6s	9,407,500	2½	S	M. & N.	28	31
K. E. 4s,'22	10,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¼
K. C. Met. S. R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	74
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
K. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	99	101
Lincoln Gas & Elec....	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	2,250,000	..	..	.....	30	34
Long Island Ed. Co. 1st 5s, '31	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,883,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	97½
Mobile E. pf.	852,000	1½	Q	Feb 16,14	88	92
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	88	92
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	86½	89
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101½
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
N. Y. Westch. & LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	83½
N. I. Mont. Pow 1st 6s	4,796,000	3	S	F. & A.	49	52
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¾	79½
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	17	21
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,14	60	64
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	85	92
N. St. Power Do pf.	1,975,000	..	..	.....	16½	18
N. T. Tr. 5s.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	73½	74½
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	100	101½
Ont. P. stock	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,868,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	78	80
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,214,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Ot. R. & L. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Do 1st 5s, '24	850,000	2½	Q	Oct 15,13	89	92
Ozark P. & W.	1,630,000	..	..	.....	34	39
Por. G. El. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	101
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	101
Pub. S. C. cfs	8,523,000	1½	Q	Mar 30,14	104	105
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	20,047,270	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	$40	$45
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	$45	$50
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex. N.Y.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45..	5,191,400	..	..	.....	70	72½
Rock. L. & P. 5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	77
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
Sea. Val. Tr. 5s	4,832,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Do pf. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do con.5s,'52	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Scran. El. 5s.	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15,13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	99
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed..	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,14	87	90
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,14	97	98½
So. Power 5s	12,225,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
S. W. U. Cor.	15,000,000	1½	S	Dec 1, 13	32½	33½
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spok. & Inland E. 5s..	3,956,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$7¼	$8
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Mar 16,14	$27	$28
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	914,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	70½	71½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 4, 1914. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 4, 1914. Asked.
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
Un. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	76	79
Do 1st pf....	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	75½	77½
Do 2d pf....	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	71	73
United Util..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	97½	101
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 14	87⅜	90
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 14	87	88
Do cn. 4s, '51	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	81¾	82
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	54	58
W. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	4	..	Jun 30,12	30	40
W. Va. Pow.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	60	70
Whl. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of ¾% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	560	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	210	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 2, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	5	S	Dec 30,13	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	180	195
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	590	610
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	171	177
Chelsea. Ex..	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 2, 14	410	425
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	172	178
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	350	354
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	155	162
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 14	300	320
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	174	177
Corn Exch..	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	314	315
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fidelity	200,000	8	S	Nov 1, 13	155	165
Fifth Av....	100,000	23	Q	Apr 1, 14	4800	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	350
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Apr 1, 14	885	905
Fourth Nat..	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	182	188
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	220	240
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	130	140
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	375	415
Germania	200,000	11	2½	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	270	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	650	655
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	275	290
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	500	520
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	177	183
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	600	615
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	320	335
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	315	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	245	255
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,14	230	235
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	170	180
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	165	..
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	315
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	170	180
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	310	320
Nat. Nassau.	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	170	180
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 14	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	825	875
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,13	162	170
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 2, 14	230	255
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	367	372
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	225	240
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	200	..
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	105	120
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	180	200
23d Ward....	200,000	5	S	Feb 1, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,13	145	155
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	4	Q	Mar 31,14	275	..
West Side..	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,13	560	575

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. April 1.
b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	430	435
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 14	150	154
Brooklyn ...	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	470	485
Col.-Knick...	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,14	440	450
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 14	..	1025
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	135	145
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	410	415
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 2, 14	1090	1115
Fidelity	1,000,000	3e	S	Jan 2, 14	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	235	245
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Mar 31,14	555	562
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 14	270	285
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	100	110
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	140
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	570	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	155	160
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	115	122
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	360	370
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	135	145
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Feb 2, 14	180	140
New York...	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,14	590	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,13	970	990
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Apr 1, 14	285	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	412	422
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	380	385
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	410	420
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1050	..

b—Incl. 2% extra.
e—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913.
f—Incl. 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Buff. Gas...	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Do 5s, '47...	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '55	..	..	..	.....	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	8,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	M	Apr 1, 14	92	95
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	M	Apr 1, 14	74½	76½
Col. G. & E. 5s, '27	10,091,000	2½	S	J. & J.	71	73
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30.....	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Day. Gas 5s..	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
E. O. G. 1st 5s	18,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Georgetown Gas 5s, '61.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103½	106
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 13	130	132
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	101
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	58	64
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
Mich. Lt. pf..	2,144,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	95	100
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	103
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	97	100
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	39½	40¼
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 14,14	82½	84
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '22..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¼
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	103
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	99¾
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946...	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102½
Syra. L. P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,479,500	2½	S	J. & J.	79½	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col tr. 5s, '35..	840,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	97½
Union G..	2,600,000	V	V	V	82½	88
Do 5s, '60..	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	107	108
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4¾
Wilkes, G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED APRIL 4

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pc.	Period
150	110	108	Mar. 11	91	Feb. 20	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q
24⅝	18	24½	Apr. 4	20⅜	Jan. 9	.....	..	..
9	7⅝	14¼	Feb. 20	8⅝	Jan. 6	.....	..	..
43	40	49	Jan. 26	43½	Jan. 8	.....	..	..
80⅜	61	78¼	Feb. 4	70⅞	Jan. 9	Feb. 23, 1914	1½	Q
67	41¼	59½	Mar. 19	47¾	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	1	Q
99	90	97¼	Jan. 23	91	Jan. 8	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q
50⅛	19⅜	28½	Jan. 22	20	Mar. 5	Nov. 15, 1912	1½	Q
86	65	73¼	Jan. 26	68	Mar. 11	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q
136⅜	127⅜	97½	Feb. 11	90	Jan. 9	Mar. 31, 1914	1¾	Q
146⅞	21	35⅛	Jan. 27	28⅝	Mar. 10	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q
122½	80¼	96	Jan. 24	89	Jan. 3	.....	..	..
5⅝	3½	5¾	Feb. 4	4⅛	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
117	108	118	Mar. 9	114	Jan. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
45⅜	33¼	36⅜	Jan. 26	36	Jan. 5	.....	..	..
78½	60¼	68	Jan. 26	60	Jan. 5	.....	..	..
87	80	86¼	Mar. 24	84½	Mar. 18	Jan. 1, 1914	..	SA
109¼	105	106	Jan. 16	104	Mar. 19	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
57⅜	33¼	43¼	Feb. 9	37½	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q
98	92½	97⅜	Mar. 30	94½	Jan. 15	June 1, 1911	2½	Q
166	95	110¼	Jan. 24	100	Jan. 9	Dec. 1, 1913	3	SA
5¼	3½	5¼	Feb. 6	4⅛	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
28¼	15⅛	25⅜	Feb. 6	20½	Feb. 25	.....	..	..
27¾	17	32¾	Feb. 20	24	Jan. 2	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..
12¾	6⅞	11⅞	Jan. 23	10	Jan. 2	July 20, 1907	1¾	..
33⅜	20	31¾	Jan. 16	28	Mar. 11	.....	..	..
44½	37	37¼	Jan. 31	31⅝	Jan. 2	Sep. 1, 1908	1¾	..
106⅜	94	102½	Mar. 25	96	Jan. 6	Aug. 26, 1908	1¼	..
13	5¼	9¼	Jan. 26	7	Jan. 13	Jan. 21, 1914	1¾	Q
61¼	41⅞	50⅝	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 3	.....	..	..
74⅝	58½	71⅛	Feb. 4	63½	Jan. 3	Nov. 3, 1913	2	SA
107	97	105	Jan. 27	98¾	Jan. 3	Mar. 16, 1914	1	Q
86	79½	85	Jan. 19	82	Mar. 12	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q
193	150	172	Jan. 31	160	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q
105	100	104	Feb. 20	99⅞	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	3	Q
40½	25	37⅛	Feb. 18	28	Jan. 6	Mar. 31, 1914	1½	Q
118	99⅞	109⅞	Jan. 24	97	Mar. 12	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q
116⅝	110½	113⅞	Jan. 7	107⅞	Mar. 31	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q
63⅞	59	59	Feb. 10	59	Feb. 10	Mar. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
204⅝	200	127½	Jan. 30	117¼	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	2	Q
108½	96	256	Mar. 23	230⅞	Apr. 1	Mar. 2, 1914	5	Q
23½	15	109⅝	Feb. 20	101⅜	Jan. 7	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
82	74	20⅞	Jan. 28	15½	Mar. 4	.....	..	..
32¼	11⅞	83	Jan. 26	72½	Mar. 4	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q
41¼	30⅝	17⅜	Jan. 23	15⅜	Feb. 16	Apr. 1, 1913	1	Q
120	22	38⅞	Feb. 3	33⅜	Jan. 9	Jan. 14, 1914	75c	Q
43⅛	42¼	43	Jan. 29	29⅞	Jan. 8	Oct. 1, 1913	1	Q
106⅜	90¼	100⅜	Jan. 23	43	Jan. 29	Oct. 15, 1913	1½	Q
102¼	96	101⅝	Feb. 9	93¼	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q
133⅜	112	126	Jan. 23	116	Jan. 3	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	Q
53½	36½	52¼	Mar. 5	38½	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA
103½	100¼	108⅝	Mar. 23	102½	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA
106⅝	90⅜	98⅝	Jan. 26	87⅝	Mar. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA
88	77¼	87⅝	Jan. 29	77⅜	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA
1⅝	1	1¼	Feb. 10	⅞	Mar. 24	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c	..
41½	25	44⅜	Mar. 11	29⅝	Jan. 3	.....	..	..
74	64	86	Mar. 11	68	Jan. 10	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
92⅝	83¾	94¼	Mar. 6	87½	Jan. 3	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
137⅝	120	130	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
83⅞	61⅝	85⅝	Feb. 27	76	Mar. 26	.....	..	..
81	25	29	Jan. 27	26	Jan. 13	Mar. 2, 1914	¾	Q
56⅛	16	30⅝	Feb. 6	18	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¼	Q
86	45	68	Mar. 20	50⅝	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
63	58⅛	61¼	Jan. 15	61½	Jan. 15	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	Q
206¾	204	220½	Feb. 4	203⅜	Mar. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
107⅛	90¼	93⅞	Jan. 2	82	Feb. 19	Apr. 1, 1914	2	Q
30½	17	36⅞	Mar. 23	25⅞	Jan. 16	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
97¼	88	101¼	Mar. 4	94⅞	Jan. 6	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
362	273	320	Jan. 23	310	Jan. 12	.....	..	..
110	100	106	Jan. 30	105	Jan. 19	.....	..	..
80	57½	68	Jan. 20	58⅜	Mar. 10	.....	..	..
18	7½	11⅛	Jan. 6	8⅝	Mar. 18	.....	..	..
25¾	17½	19	Jan. 22	12¾	Mar. 12	.....	..	..
17⅜	10⅝	14½	Jan. 23	11¼	Mar. 12	.....	..	..
35	23	33⅜	Mar. 31	27½	Jan. 7	.....	..	..
116¼	96⅜	107⅜	Feb. 4	97⅜	Mar. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA
145	131½	142	Feb. 6	137	Mar. 2	Mar. 2, 1914	3½	SA
138	123	136⅞	Feb. 14	128	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
188	171¼	180	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	2	Q
125	119½	130	Jan. 22	125	Mar. 30	Feb. 20, 1914	3½	SA
54	34⅝	44	Feb. 4	37½	Jan. 9	Mar. 31, 1914	75c	Q
94¾	60	70	Feb. 9	61	Apr. 2	Sep. 1, 1910	2	..
..	..	70	Feb. 19	61	Apr. 2	July 21, 1913	1¼	..
..	..	104½	Feb. 11	68¼	Feb. 25	Feb. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
41½	24⅛	34⅞	Feb. 5	28½	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
33	28	28½	Jan. 27	20	Mar. 19	Dec. 31, 1912	1	..
69	55	62	Jan. 28	46	Mar. 19	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..
65⅛	55	35	Mar. 26	34	Mar. 24	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..
142⅜	121¼	135	Jan. 27	129½	Jan. 2	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q
17⅜	7⅜	13¾	Jan. 31	7⅜	Mar. 25	.....	..	..
79¼	61½	72	Jan. 29	60	Mar. 25	.....	..	..
77	74	80	Jan. 20	80	Jan. 20	Jan. 15, 1914	1¼	Q
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 15, 1913	3	SA
100⅛	91¼	99⅝	Feb. 3	93⅜	Jan. 2	Mar. 1, 1914	1⅝	Q
167	147½	159½	Feb. 4	147⅞	Mar. 30	Mar. 20, 1914	2¼	Q
445	380	407	Jan. 27	388	Jan. 6	Jan. 20, 1914	2½	Q
23⅛	13⅜	19¼	Jan. 31	10½	Feb. 25	.....	..	..
41	23	31⅛	Feb. 4	19⅜	Mar. 23	Jan. 15, 1911	2½	Q
80⅜	67¾	73	Jan. 30	72	Jan. 17	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q
21⅜	9⅝	20½	Mar. 4	17	Jan. 9	Oct. 31, 1912	1½	Q
8½	4	6	Feb. 26	5	Feb. 26	.....	..	..
16¼	10	11	Jan. 26	9½	Jan. 9	.....	..	..
82½	20¼	32¼	Jan. 23	27¼	Jan. 3	.....	..	..
40½	33⅛	49¾	Jan. 27	42⅜	Jan. 3	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..
41	28½	40¼	Jan. 23	35	Jan. 2	Apr. 9, 1907	2	..
18	11	15	Jan. 24	15	Jan. 24	.....	..	..
44	33	42	Jan. 27	35¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	Q
..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q
185½	175	180	Jan. 23	170⅝	Mar. 27	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q
109⅞	105	108¼	Feb. 13	101½	Feb. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
157	129¾	150⅜	Feb. 20	140	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
40	25	39	Feb. 19	37⅜	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	2	Q
81¾	70	79¼	Mar. 10	77½	Jan. 5	.....	..	..
68	15⅛	27⅛	Apr. 3	19⅝	Jan. 17	Nov. 1, 1913	3½	SA
105¾	75⅜	91	Feb. 3	71⅞	Jan. 17	Feb. 15, 1913	1	..
132⅜	115¼	134⅜	Feb. 4	122¼	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
128	116¼	131¼	Feb. 10	129	Jan. 20	Feb. 2, 1914	1¾	Q
41¾	25⅛	39¼	Jan. 19	33¼	Jan. 3	Nov. 25, 1913	50c	Q
52⅜	40⅜	57½	Apr. 2	44⅜	Jan. 8	Apr. 1, 1914	87½c	Q
87	80	•84	Mar. 7	•82	Mar. 23	Nov. 15, 1913	2½	SA
96	90	•96	Mar. 6	•92	Feb. 23	Nov. 15, 1913	3	SA
180	150	165	Feb. 4	162	Apr. 4	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q
113	100	115	Mar. 26	110	Jan. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	2	Q
123	125	125	Jan. 31	123	Jan. 24	Mar. 31, 1914	1¾	Q
120	100⅜	120¼	Mar. 14	116	Jan. 19	Mar. 25, 1914	65c	Q
129⅞	103¾	115	Jan. 26	107	Jan. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA
194½	147⅝	185½	Mar. 24	151⅜	Jan. 2	.....	..	..
198	158	168⅜	Jan. 24	141½	Feb. 25	.....	..	..
65⅞	45	62¾	Jan. 24	58¾	Mar. 7	.....	..	..
58	58	58¼	Mar. 30	58½	Mar. 30	.....	..	..
39	5	10	Jan. 7	7	Jan. 2	.....	..	..
90	26	36	Jan. 26	25	Mar. 23	Jan. 15, 1913	3½	..
111½	26	113¾	Jan. 22	100⅞	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q
116	113	118⅞	Mar. 4	113⅛	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q
110¼	95½	112	Jan. 22	100⅞	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q
114¾	111	117¼	Feb. 13	114⅜	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q
128	6¼	10⅞	Feb. 25	5⅝	Jan. 5	.....	..	..
48½	32⅜	41	Jan. 31	35¼	Mar. 10	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q
18½	4½	9⅞	Jan. 20	6¼	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q
70	15⅞	29	Jan. 19	19	Jan. 2	Feb. 1, 1913	1½	Q
10¼	7½	7½	Jan. 17	7	Jan. 17	.....	..	..
78	53¼	71	Apr. 1	65½	Jan. 30	Apr. 1, 1914	1	Q
28⅜	21⅜	27⅝	Jan. 31	24⅜	Jan. 5	.....	..	..
61	56	62	Jan. 23	58	Jan. 15	.....	..	..
94	77	91	Mar. 14	80	Jan. 15	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
110	106½	108½	Apr. 1	106	Mar. 12	Feb. 1, 1914	1½	Q
83	58	105	Feb. 25	81	Jan. 6	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	Q
102	97	105	Mar. 3	99	Jan. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
49⅞	20⅞	40	Jan. 26	34	Jan. 15	Jan. 31, 1913	1	Q
104½	90⅜	101	Feb. 4	95	Jan. 2	Mar. 16, 1914	1¾	Q
11	7	10	Jan. 23	6½	Feb. 28	.....	..	..
35	16	21¼	Jan. 28	17	Apr. 3	Jan. 15, 1908	1	..
188⅝	141¼	156½	Jan. 27	142¼	Mar. 30	Jan. 10, 1914	5	SA
235	195	231	Mar. 7	219¾	Mar. 30	Apr. 1, 1914	4	Ex.
113¼	106½	118	Mar. 18	111⅜	Jan. 3	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
39⅞	21	36	Feb. 5	28	Jan. 15	Nov., 1896	1	Q
105	89	105	Jan. 26	31⅝	Mar. 12	.....	..	..
95	84	95	Jan. 24	89	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
116½	102	178	Mar. 14	116	Jan. 2	Feb. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
142¼	126¼	141⅞	Jan. 29	133⅝	Jan. 3	Feb. 10, 1914	3½	SA
87	75⅝	87⅜	Feb. 20	77	Jan. 12	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q
69	62	70	Jan. 27	65¼	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1	Q
132⅜	127	133	Feb. 17	125	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
76⅞	65	69¼	Jan. 17	57	Mar. 31	Mar. 1, 1914	1½	Q
103½	97½	101⅝	Feb. 9	97	Jan. 3	Mar. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
4⅝	2¾	3⅜	Jan. 27	2¼	Feb. 9	.....	..	..
19½	12⅝	15½	Jan. 30	13⅝	Jan. 2	.....	..	..
78¼	41⅜	73½	Feb. 9	46½	Jan. 2	.....	..	..
99⅜	69	87	Feb. 16	62	Mar. 18	.....	..	..
26½	20⅜	24⅞	Feb. 16	21⅜	Jan. 3	Feb. 16, 1914	50c	Q
25¼	12	16¼	Jan. 31	13½	Jan. 3	July 15, 1904	2½	..
47	30	35½	Jan. 22	31	Apr. 1	Jan. 15, 1914	2½	Q
142¼	115¼	137	Feb. 3	124⅛	Jan. 14	Oct. 15, 1913	2½	Q
145	131	145	Feb. 3	124½	Jan. 2	Oct. 15, 1913	3½	SA
83½	81¼	84¾	Jan. 31	81	Jan. 21	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
20⅛	18⅜	24	Jan. 27	20	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
64½	52	60	Jan. 30	42¼	Mar. 17	.....	..	..
43⅝	21¼	30	Jan. 27	23⅜	Mar. 13	Jan. 20, 1914	2	SA
•100	•100	104½	Mar. 10	104½	Mar. 10	.....	..	..
..	..	50	Mar. 21	49	Mar. 26	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
..	..	102½	Mar. 27	102	Apr. 4	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
..	..	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
•163	•161	166¼	Mar. 26	166¼	Mar. 26	Apr. 1, 1914	3½	Q
170	132½	144	Jan. 21	140	Jan. 29	Feb. 2, 1914	3½	SA
130	104	139	Feb. 3	122	Jan. 6	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q
124⅞	116	124	Mar. 14	119¼	Jan. 13	Feb. 28, 1914	1½	Q
19¼	9	14	Feb. 3	9⅞	Jan. 3	July 15, 1905	1½	Q
74¼	74¼	86⅜	Mar. 10	86	Mar. 10	Mar. 16, 1914	1¾	Q
107¾	102	109	Feb. 18	44	Jan. 3	Mar. 16, 1914	1¾	Q
59	31	34	Feb. 6	31	Jan. 13	Feb. 10, 1913	2	..
27½	8¾	14	Jan. 26	10	Jan. 2	.....	..	..
39	13	16½	Jan. 22	14⅝	Jan. 2	.....	..	..
92¼	56	69	Jan. 28	61	Jan. 7	Mar. 31, 1914	87½c	Q
109¾	90⅜	96⅜	Jan. 31	87⅜	Mar. 6	Mar. 20, 1914	1½	Q
63¼	47	43	Jan. 2	36	Mar. 20	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q
..	..	72	Mar. 12	72	Mar. 12	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q
25	25	26½	Mar. 11	26½	Mar. 11	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA
125½	65¾	•113⅛	Feb. 13	•113⅛	Feb. 13	Oct. 15, 1911	1	..
12½	3⅛	8	Jan. 21	2⅝	Jan. 7	Oct. 1, 1914	1½	Q
47½	39	43	Jan. 12	26	Mar. 30	Aug. 4, 1913	2	A
113½	98	103⅜	..	98	Jan. 1	Jan. 1, 1914	1½	Q
87	80¼	88⅛	Mar. 12	85	Jan. 9	Mar. 19, 1914	1½	Q
81¼	60	79¼	Mar. 14	65	Jan. 2	Mar. 19, 1914	1¾	Q
122⅜	101⅜	118½	Feb. 4	109	Jan. 2	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	Q
75⅜	54	65	Feb. 5	59	Jan. 16	Mar. 15, 1914	1½	Q
3¼	2	2½	Jan. 17	2½	Jan. 17	Dec. 30, 1902	30c	..
107⅞	106	104½	Mar. 5	103	Apr. 1	Mar. 15, 1914	1¾	Q
85	80	85	Jan. 27	85	Jan. 27	Feb. 2, 1914	1¾	Q
..	..	83½	Jan. 27	80	Mar. 9	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	Q
31½	16	29	Jan. 21	23¾	Mar. 10	Dec. 1, 1890	1	..
46	22	31	Jan. 23	26½	Jan. 19	.....	..	..
96	82	90	Jan. 24	86¼	Jan. 19	.....	..	..
123⅜	106	115¼	Jan. 31	108⅝	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q
129¾	104	123	Jan. 30	120⅜	Jan. 3	Feb. 28, 1914	1½	Q
12	6	10	Jan. 22	8	Mar. 7	Feb. 25, 1914	2	Q
29	15	20	Feb. 5	26	Jan. 22	.....	..	..
98½	85	•95	Mar. 17	•95	Mar. 17	.....	..	..
..	..	89¼	Jan. 30	89¼	Jan. 30	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q
104	77½	91	Feb. 4	70	Mar. 25	Jan. 26, 1914	3	SA
100	100	101	Mar. 25	95¾	Apr. 1	.....	..	..
24⅜	14½	23¼	Feb. 4	17⅜	Jan. 3	.....	..	..
95	73	93½	Feb. 4	88	Jan. 6	Jan. 26, 1914	1¾	Q
100	90	93	Feb. 3	86	Jan. 6	Jan. 26, 1914	1¾	Q
86	18½	46	Feb. 14	28⅞	Jan. 5	Mar. 17, 1913	1¾	Q
100¼	88½	104	Jan. 30	96⅜	Jan. 6	Feb. 25, 1914	1½	Q
118	105	113⅞	Apr. 3	107	Jan. 13	Mar. 31, 1914	1½	Q

Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	—Week Ended April 4.— First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Yr Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales, W'k Ended April 4.
$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	97	99½	97	99½	..	− ½	220
7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	22¾	24½	22¼	24½	..	+ 2½	15,000
15,448,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158,887,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	45½	45½	45¼	45¾	..	− ⅜	200
18,330,300	Amalgamated Copper Co.	75⅝	77⅝	75¼	76½	76¾	+ 1	72,000
27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co.	56½	57	56½	56⅝	54	+ ⅛	240
15,000,000	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94½	95	− ⅛	730
5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	22	23½	22	22¼	36	..	700
4,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	90	90	90	90	93⅛	− 2½	200
41,223,300	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41,223,300	American Can Co.	29	30⅜	28⅝	29⅝	141½	..	134
30,000,000	American Can Co. pf.	91⅞	93	91½	92¼	98	+ ½	13,670
30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	50⅝	51⅜	50½	50¾	52	+ 1	2,600
16,264,700	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	114⅞	116	114⅞	115⅝	118	..	2,765
20,583,500	American Cities pf.	36	36	36	36	41	..	90
10,000,000	American Coal Products.	64⅜	64⅜	64½	64½	73½	− ½	100
2,500,000	American Coal Products pf.	84	84½	84	84½	..	..	200
20,227,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	104½	104½	104½	104½	134	..	130
16,168,000	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	43½	43½	42½	42½	49	+ ½	100
18,000,000	American Express Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	98	+ ½	620
11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.	101½	101½	100½	100½	95¾	+ ⅛	100
12,548,300	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	16½	+ ⅛	1,050
16,047,100	American Ice Securities Co.	..	..	..	..	4⅝	+ ⅛	200
16,730,000	American Linseed Co.	30	31¼	30	30⅜	26	..	..
16,730,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	11	11	11	11	26	+ ⅝	3,100
25,000,000	American Locomotive.	..	..	..	..	11⅜	..	50
25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	33½	34⅜	33½	34	29¼	..	..
5,739,300	American Malt Corporation.	101½	102	101½	102	39¼	+ ⅛	800
8,858,000	American Malt Corporation pf.	..	..	..	..	106	..	70
50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	69	70¼	68⅞	68⅞	71½	..	..
50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	102⅜	102⅜	101⅞	102	110½	− ⅛	5,300
30,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf., B.	85	85	85	85	85	− ½	2,013
11,001,700	American Spuff Co.	160½	161	160½	160½	180	+ ¼	50
3,940,800	American Spuff Co. pf., new.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,018,000	American Steel Foundries.	33½	33½	33	33	103	..	300
47,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	99¼	100⅝	99	100⅜	37	− ⅛	200
45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	108	110½	107⅞	110½	114⅜	+ 1⅝	1,300
14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.	..	..	..	..	110½	+ 1⅝	1,300
344,648,800	American Tel. & Tel Co.	122½	122⅞	121½	121⅝	59	..	..
40,000,000	American Tobacco Co. pf.	252½	252⅜	230⅞	234	243	+ 3⅝	6,540
51,797,800	American Woolen Co. pf., new.	105⅞	107⅞	103½	105½	103½	− ⅜	3,100
20,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,213
12,700,000	American Writing Paper pf.	76	76⅜	76	76½	79	+ ¼	600
108,212,500	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,000,000	Assets Realization Co.	35⅝	36½	35¼	35½	38¾	..	..
40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	107	− 1⅛	6,450
195,691,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	96⅜	97⅜	96	96⅜	103⅜	− ½	..
67,538,000	Atlantic Coast Line.	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	100¼	− ¼	2,650
..	..	122	123½	122	123½	125	+ 1½	1,425
20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS.	49	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	48	− 1⅝	300
155,314,800	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	108	108	108	108	104½	..	600
66,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	89¾	91½	89⅝	89⅝	101½	..	100
8,931,700	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81⅝	81⅝	80½	80½	83½	− ¼	15,600

DELAWARE & HUDSON EARNED 14.5% NET

Surplus for 1913 Was $6,174,000, an Increase of $668,000 Over the Previous Year.

LOREE DEPICTS CONDITIONS

They Call for Larger Capital Investment, He Says, Yet Make It Harder to Get New Capital.

The Delaware & Hudson Company's annual report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows that the company earned a surplus of $6,174,000 in 1913 after all deductions, or $668,000 more than in 1912. The balance was equivalent to 14.5 per cent. on the stock, as against 12.9 per cent. earned the year before. The Delaware & Hudson pays annual dividends of 9 per cent.

Operation of the coal mining department was much more profitable last year. The company mined 7,170,000 tons, an increase of 731,000 tons, and earned $1,296,000 in net, as compared with $586,000 in 1912. The railroad, operating 904 miles, did a gross business of $24,153,000, an increase of $1,673,000, while net earnings were $8,943,000, an increase of $530,000. Unlike most of the Eastern roads which have reported for last year, the Delaware & Hudson kept its operating ratio, or the proportion of revenues consumed by expenses, practically the same as in the previous year.

Under the head of "Causes adversely affecting railroad income," President L. F. Loree says:

"Those causes, some of them legislative, and all of them beyond the control of railway managers, which during recent years have continuously operated to enhance the difficulties attending the effort to maintain a reasonable margin between operating revenues and necessary expenses for taxes and for operation, were not less effective during the year covered by this report.

"Increases in rates of wages, consequent upon arbitrations under Federal statutes which, although nominally requiring the voluntary acquiescence of the railways, really operate, under ordinary circumstances, with compulsory force, supplemented by reductions in the hours of labor and relaxations in the conditions necessary to secure from each unit of labor its maximum of reasonable efficiency, and increases in prices of materials and supplies, themselves mainly attributable to higher wages and lower efficiency of labor, have greatly augmented operating expenses. At the same time the taxing authorities have continued to impose upon the railways a heavier proportion of the steadily rising expenditures of government. Concurrently with these increases in necessary expenses, the process of attacking the rate schedules in detail, reducing here a single rate and there a group of rates, has operated to reduce the gross receipts on account of services rendered. While all these adverse forces have been in vigorous operation, the law has interposed to prevent, it is hoped but temporarily, recoupment from any source.

"During the year which ended with June 30, 1913, the railroad department of this company paid to its employes the sum of $8,508,673, which was $1,122,780, or 15.20 per cent. in excess of the sum that would have been paid for the same services at the rates of compensation that were in force on June 30, 1910. And this comparison takes no account of increases in wages that took effect after June 30, 1913.

"From the conditions described it has resulted that although the railways now represent a largely increased investment of capital, they have a smaller annual margin of gross income over necessary expenses and taxes than they enjoyed when the capital employed was much less than it is at present. With this situation, the pressure of traffic upon facilities and the public demand for increased comfort and safety of travel and transportation have continued, so that the railways are required to make large additions to their capital while their ability to attract new capital and even properly to recompense the capital already employed is steadily diminishing. Moreover, there has lately been a world-wide rise in rates of interest, which has affected all classes of American securities, with the exception of those of the great manufacturing corporations.

"The heavily increased borrowings of American municipalities have led to higher rates of interest on their bonds, which formerly yielded materially lower returns than railway securities. On the other hand, the 'industries' have become stronger competitors, because these corporations have succeeded in convincing many investors of the substantial stability of their higher rates they offer. Thus the difficulty of obtaining needed railway capital has been greatly enhanced by the competition of two classes of applicants for portions of the fund seeking investment, neither of which formerly appealed with much effect to those from whom railway capital must principally be derived."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 4, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
450	Alaska G M.	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24¼
50	A.-C.Mfg. pf.	12¼	12½	12½	12½
—	Amal. Cop.	75⅜	77¼	75¼	76⅛
120	Am. B. Sug.	23½	23¾	23	23
2,110	Am. Can.	29¼	30¼	28⅝	29½
20	Am. C. & F.	50½	50½	50½	50⅝
10	Am. Cot. Oil	42½	42½	42½	42½
270	Am. Ice Sec	30⅞	31½	30⅜	31⅛
40	Am. Loco.	33⅝	34⅝	33½	34⅛
1,070	Am. S. & R.	69⅜	70¼	68¼	68⅝
70	Am. Sug. R. pf.	99	100¼	99	100¼
70	Am. T. & T.	122⅜	122⅝	121⅞	122
240	Am. Cop. Co.	35½	36⅛	35½	35⅝
290	A.T. & S. F.	96¼	97¼	96¼	96⅝
860	Balt & Ohio.	89¾	91½	89½	89¾
230	Beth. Steel .	40¼	42	40½	41⅝
700	B. R. T.	92	92⅞	91⅜	92¼
40	Cal. Pet.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
2,180	Can. Pac.	206¾	209½	205¾	206⅝
620	Cent. L. C.	35⅜	36½	34⅞	35
1,150	Ches. & Ohio	53¾	54	53	53½
20	Chi. G. W.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
1,350	C. M. & S. P.	99¼	101⅝	98⅝	100⅜
1,000	Chino Cop.	41⅜	42⅝	41⅜	42¼
70	Col. F. & I.	32	32½	31⅞	31⅞
10	Con. Gas.	133	133	133	133
100	Corn Pr. R.	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾
20	D. & R. G. pf.	22¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
20	Distill. Sec.	18½	19	18½	19
1,880	Erie	29¼	30½	28⅝	29⅝
10	Erie 1st pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅜
310	Goodrich, (B. F.) Co.	23	27½	23	26¼
440	Great. N. pf.	126⅜	127⅝	126⅜	127⅝
80	G. N. pf. rts.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20	Illinois Cent.	110	110	110	110
570	In.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.	14⅜	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛
2,590	In.-Met. pf.	59¼	62	59	61⅝
4,640	Lehigh Val.	143½	145¼	142½	144
410	Mex. Pet.	65⅞	68⅝	64¼	65¼
120	M. K. & T.	18	18¼	18¼	18¼
8,240	Mo. Pacific.	24½	28⅛	24½	25⅝
1,520	N. Y. Cent.	90½	91¼	89½	90
—	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69⅝	70½	69¼	—
10	N. Y. O. & W.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
40	Nor & West.	103¾	104½	103¾	104¼
500	North. Pac.	113½	115	113¾	114⅜
60	Pac. Mail.	25	28	25	26
1,000	Penn. Rail.	110⅜	111⅝	109⅞	111
230	Press. S. Car	44	44	43½	43½
60	Ray Con. C.	21½	22½	21½	22½
20,220	Reading	165¼	166½	164⅝	165⅝
90	R. I. & S.	23¾	24	23½	23⅝
20	R. I. & S. pf.	86¼	86½	86¼	86¼
870	Rock I Co.	4½	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝
70	R. I. Co. pf.	7	7	5⅜	5⅜
10	Sea. Air Line	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
60	S. A. L. pf.	55⅜	55⅜	55	55
900	South. Pac.	93⅞	95⅝	93⅜	94⅝
240	So. Pac. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
70	So. Rail. ext.	26	26¼	25¾	25¾
60	S. R. pf. ext.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
60	Tenn. Cop.	35½	35½	35	35⅛
70	Texas, Oil.	145¼	147	145¼	146¾
100	Texas & Pac.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
470	Third Ave.	43	45⅞	43	43⅝
5	U. B. & S.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
25,200	Union Pac.	158⅜	160¾	157⅝	159½
700	U. S. Rub.	61¼	62⅞	61¼	61¼
33,100	U. S. Steel.	63¼	64¼	62⅜	63⅜
10	U. S. S. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100¼	100¼
1,030	Utah Copper.	56	57⅜	55¼	57
30	V.-C. Chem.	31¾	32¾	31½	32¼
50	Wabash .	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20	Wabash pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
120	West. U. T.	63¼	63¾	62¾	62¾
440	W. E. & M.	75½	75½	75	75½
131,710					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is prepared to deliver definitive bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company, issued under the joint first and refunding mortgage, in exchange for interim certificates.

Governors of the Stock Exchange will vote on Wednesday on the petition signed by a majority of members asking for a double holiday on Good Friday and the following Saturday.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The western disturbance has moved to Southeastern Colorado, and unsettled weather, with light local rains, prevailed quite generally over the middle and northern districts west of the Mississippi River and in Southern California. Over the eastern half of the country the weather was also unsettled, with local snows from the lake region east.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday rain; light variable breezes, becoming southeast and south and gentle to moderate.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday probably rain; warmer eastern portion, gentle to moderate shifting breezes, becoming south.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled and warmer; probably rain; light to gentle northeast to southeast breezes.

New Jersey—Fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled and warmer; probably rain; gentle to moderate northeast to southeast breezes.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled and warmer; rain by night; gentle to moderate northeast breezes.

Southern New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; gentle to moderate north to east breezes.

Northern New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer in interior; gentle shifting breezes, becoming south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	55	35	4 P. M.	56	41
6 A. M.	53	35	6 P. M.	54	42
9 A. M.	53	36	9 P. M.	48	39
12 M.	54	40	11 P. M.	44	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:20	138 William St.; Nat. Sponge Co.	$2,500
1:15	225 E. 204 St.; L. De Forest	Slight
2:35	293 Madison St.; S. Harris	Slight
3:45	1,648 Bathgate Av.; M. Borman	Slight
10:00	Intervale & Westchester Avs.; not given	Slight
P. M.		
12:05	1,235 Lexing'n Av.; J. Friedman	Slight
2:10	327 E. 100 St.; L. Glick	Slight
2:20	575 Riverside Drive; A. Phillips	Slight
4:40	135 Av. A; R. Schats	$50
4:56	303 E. 70th St.; J. Radigo	Slight
5:00	80 Market Slip; R. McCarthy	$100
6:40	302 2d St.; N. Greenbaum	$100
8:10	Boscobel and Shakespeare Avs.; T. Kepple	Slight
8:45	42 W. 44 St.; Georges Clothing Co.	Slight
9:00	171 St., near Concord Av.; T. Cummin	Slight

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BELLE BEACH, instructress in riding, of 9 West Sixty-fifth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,392 and no available assets.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Westchester Supply Company, dealer in plumbers supplies; involuntary petition filed. The creditors filing the petition are the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company of Harrisburg, Penn., $492; Grable Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, $282; Monument Pottery Company, Trenton, $59, and William E. Clark, West Newton, Penn., $64. It was alleged that the company made an assignment on Feb. 25 to Charles E. Doyle of Peekskill.

BOSTON, Mass.—Fred S. Gore, a contractor, and at present Penal Institutions Commissioner of Boston; voluntary petition filed. Liabilities, $48,245; assets $47,400. The assets consist wholly of unliquidated claims. Of his liabilities, $5,045 is unsecured and $43,200 is in accommodation paper held by Joseph T. Lyons, Boston, $18,000; United State Finance Company, Boston, $5,000; Suffolk Realty Company, Boston, $20,000, and C. C. Kamerer, Dorchester, $200.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Henry A. Hehtman of Kerman; liabilities, $11,000; assets, $00.

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND TO-DAY.

The following stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are quoted ex dividend to-day:

Corn Products Refining preferred.
General Motors preferred.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... April 3
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Chicago Maru. April 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa. April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Tacoma)—Panama Maru ..... April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Bellerophon ..... April 10
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... April 10

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large wing absolutely fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 13th. References. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL on the Beach.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
COTTAGES IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH HOTEL.
CAPACITY 600 ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS.
Reservations are now being made for Easter.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Handsomely furnished 15-room cottage, 2 baths, for Summer season, starting immediately. 219 Pacific Av. ALSO 5-room apartment, attractively furnished, for Easter month. One block from Steel Pier. Reasonable. Apply 219 Pacific Av.

Leading high-class, moderate-rate hotel. ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach Steam-heated rooms, elevator, private baths, sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Spring rates $2 up daily, $10 up wkly. Booklet. J. F. COPE

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

Glaslyn-Chatham Park Place. 2d House from Beach. Steam Heat; Sun Parlor; Elevator to street level; running water, private baths; unobstructed ocean view. NATHAN L. JONES.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

POLO AT LAKEWOOD.
INTERNATIONAL
Practice Games.
Reserve Your accommodations at the famous
LAUREL HOUSE
The tonic of the Pines—the invigorating atmosphere—the variety of sports and the excellent cuisine make life most enjoyable at the LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood.
Golf DANCING Trap Shooting
Riding Polo
PRINCETON DAY at the Laurel House. Theatricals and Dancing—Easter Monday.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Ass't Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., near 127th St.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
The Best Method—Superior Native Teachers. Private and class lessons. Day and evening. NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING. Free conversation circles for students.

PRATT SCHOOL—52-54 West 49th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype, Secretaryship.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MUSIC ROLLS
WE UNDERSELL THE WORLD.
All Latest Popular Dance, Classical, and Operatic Music. 65-88 Notes, 5c. to 50c. Brand New Rolls.
REG. PRICE, $1. | OUR PRICE, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25, $1. | 50c., 45c., 40c., 35c.
LEHMAN MUSIC ROLLS, 106 West 32d St.

FOR SALE.

Men's Clothing, $1 Weekly
Men's suits and overcoats, $12; $1 down, $1 weekly; ready made and to order, $16 up. EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO., 19 Park Place, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:38 | Sun sets..6:29 | Moon sets..3:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:41	4:20	10:05	10:30
Governors Island	4:00	4:42	10:44	11:08
Hell Gate	5:30	6:32	12:19	12:43

Arrived—Sunday, April 5.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, March 26.
SS Franconia, Gibraltar, March 22.
SS Patris, Patris, March 18.
SS K. Aug. Victoria, Hamburg, March 26.
SS Caserta, Naples, March 20
SS Montserrat, Havana, March 31.
SS Currier, Gunnica, March 25.
SS Royal Prince, Liverpool, March 19.
SS Bloemfontein, Boston, March 26.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, April 2.
SS Herm, Seville, March 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Monginevio	Algiers	Mar. 19
Pancras	Barbados	Mar. 29
Romney	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 18
Splendor	Algiers	Mar. 19
Aokehall	Lisbon	Mar. 21
Moltke	Boulogne	Mar. 23
Allemanfa	Inagua	April 2
California	Christiansand	Mar. 28
Brazos	San Juan	April 1
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 4
Highland Laird	Montevideo	Mar. 15
Proteus	New Orleans	April 4
El Valle	Galveston	Mar. 1
Borinquen	San Juan	April 1

DUE TO-MORROW.

Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Mar. 28
Kroonland	Antwerp	Mar. 28
George Washington	Bremen	Mar. 28
Minnewaska	Southampton	Mar. 28
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Mar. 28
Cameronia	Glasgow	Mar. 28
Koln	Bremen	Mar. 25
Argentina	Algiers	Mar. 27
San Giovanni	Naples	Mar. 19
Dwinsk	Libau	Mar. 24
Verona	Naples	Mar. 26
Colon	Cristobal	April 1
Denver	Galveston	April 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	April 1
Paul Palix	Swansea	Mar. 24
Buffalo	Hull	Mar. 24
St. Egbert	Glasgow	Mar. 24
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	Mar. 31
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Mar. 28
Prinz Joachim	Kingston	April 2
Maradalena	Antilla	April 4
Calamares	Port Limon	Mar. 31
Antilla	Puerto Mexico	Mar. 30
Havana	Havana	April 1
Nueces	Mobile	Mar. 31
El Norte	Galveston	April 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Roma, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	———	1:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	———	1:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	———	10:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Highland Heather, Argentina	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Argentina, Naples	———	2:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans.	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 5.

SS Minnewaska, London to New York, was 750 miles E. at 10:20 A. M.; due 7th, afternoon. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS George Washington, Bremen to New York, was 690 miles E. at noon; due 7th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Cameronia, Glasgow to New York, was 720 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 7th, forenoon. Anchor Line.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 1,291 miles E. at 10:45 A. M.; due 8th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 10:35 A. M.; due 8th, forenoon. Norwegian Line.
SS Buffalo, Hull to New York, was 750 miles E. at noon; due 8th, forenoon. Wilson Line.
SS Ancona, Naples to New York, was 198 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 6th, forenoon. Italian Lines.

BROW HEAD.

SS Lusitania, New York for Liverpool, was 255 miles E. at 1 P. M.; due Fishguard 6th, forenoon, early. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 90 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Washingtonian, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 105 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 49 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 155 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 274 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 29 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 242 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 459 miles S. at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 88 miles S. of Frying Pan Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Sigio, Philadelphia to New York, was 90 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 218 miles S. at noon.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 102 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Colon, Cristobal to New York, was 504 miles S. at noon.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 535 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 175 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Calamares, Port Limon to New York, was 936 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville to New York, was 263 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 176 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Herman Frasch, Port Arthur to New York, was 9 miles E. of Cape Henry at 8 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lapland, at Dover, April 5.
SS Rochambeau, at Havre, April 5.
SS America, at Naples, April 5.
SS California, at Moville, April 5.
SS Ultonia, at Naples, April 5.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, April 5.
SS Columbia, from Moville, April 4.
SS Finland, from Dover, April 4.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, April 4.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, April 4.
SS Celtic, from Gibraltar, April 4.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 9, SS St. Louis.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 6, SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, and at 5 P. M. April 13, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm.
France—Close at 5 P. M. April 9, SS St. Louis.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 15, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 10, SS Kroonland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 11, SS Laconia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 6, SS Noordam, and at 5 P. M. April 13, SS Ryndam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 14, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. April 14, SS Bergensfjord, and at 11:30 A. M. April 14, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 6, SS Regina d'Italia, and at 5 P. M. April 10, SS Koenig Albert.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, March 4; Hongkong, March 7; Shanghai, March 10; Yokohama, March 18, and Honolulu, March 28—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Chiyo Maru, were dispatched east on April 3, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, April 8.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Europe!
THO' patronised by princes, Europe's leading Hotel enjoys the reputation among American visitors of being the most home-like, cosiest and most convenient establishment of its kind in London. The great hostelry reflects the thing we call "Life" more broadly than any other London House. Accommodates 850 guests. Bathroom adjoining every bedroom. Telephone in every room. Unique situation—central. Meals *a la carte* at *prix-fixe*. Orchestra throughout the day. Moderate tariff, and the most famous Palm Court in Europe.
Booklet free from
Dorland Travel Service (International Sleeping Car Company)
281 Fifth Avenue, New York.
F. W. KAISER, *General Manager.*

HOTEL CECIL
London
The First Hotel of Europe.

Germany's Leading & Exclusive Hotels
BERLIN
The Atlantic-Kaiserhof
Right OPPOSITE the NEW U.S.A. EMBASSY.
HAMBURG
The Atlantic-Pfordte
FACING THE BEAUTIFUL ALSTER LAKE.
THE CHOICE OF CRITIC AND CONNOISSEUR.
Highest Class of Service always maintained at these Unusual Hotels.
Same Management! Same Attention! Same Excellence!
Write for the "Kaiserhof" and "Atlantic" Booklet, as well as the "Kaiserhof, Berlin," Booklet. Free from THE DORLAND TRAVEL SERVICE, International Sleeping Car Co., 281 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

A Welcome to the Trans-Atlantic Traveller.
Now open for the reception of visitors.
Every modern luxurious innovation.
MIDLAND ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

BAD NEUENAHR
(New Cologne, Rhineland, Germany)
Famous Apollinaris Springs.
Dorland Travel Office, 281 5th Ave., N. Y.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
ROME.

CARLSBAD.
Season all the year.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

English Old Manor House.
23 ACRES, £2,250. Warwickshire, (near Stratford-on-Avon.) Bargain. Charming old-fashioned manor house; lounge hall, 3 reception, billiard, 8 bed, bath. Electric light, stabling, cottage, farmery. Lovely grounds and 25 acres pasture land. F. L. Mercer & Co., land agents, 7 Sackville St., London

The Famous London Business Rendezvous
Waldorf Hotel London

BERLIN'S EXCLUSIVE HOTEL
The Atlantic-Kaiserhof
BERLIN
Same management. Same attention.

EDEN HOTEL, BERLIN
Roof Garden. Open Air Restaurant. Grillroom.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

NEXT SAILING to LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
"KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA" April 9, 9 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector

HAMBURG AMERICAN
Largest S.S.Co in the WORLD
442 Ships
1,417,710 TONS

GOING OR COMING
TRAVEL BY
World's Largest Steamships
"IMPERATOR"
(919 feet—52,000 Tons)
April 15, June 27,
May 16, July 18,
June 6, August 12
and regularly thereafter.
"VATERLAND"
(950 feet—58,000 Tons)
June 16, August 1,
July 7, August 22
and regularly thereafter.
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
and the
Kais'n Aug. Vic. April 9, 9 A.M.
Pres. Lincoln April 11, 12 noon
Imperator April 15, 9 A.M.
Cincinnati April 18, 1 P.M.
Amerika April 23, 9 A.M.
‡2nd cabin only. ‡Hamburg direct.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Steamers leave from Br'klyn Piers.
S.S. Moltke....April 16, 3 P.M.
*S. S. Hamburg...May 19, 3 P.M.
*S. S. Moltke....June 2, 3 P.M.
*S. S. Hamburg..June 30, 3 P.M.
*Will not call at Madeira or Algiers.

Special Sailing
TO
Barcelona and Piraeus
(GREECE)
S. S. Corcovado
APRIL 15th, 11 A.M.
Entire Luxurious Cabin Accommodation
ONE CLASS (II.)
From Hamburg-American Line Piers,
Foot 33rd St., South Brooklyn

From BOSTON to London, Paris, Hamburg
Cleveland.... April 30, 10 A.M.
Rhaetia..... May 9, 10 A.M.

CRUISE
Around the World
Through the
PANAMA CANAL
From N. Y. JANUARY 31, 1915,
by the S. S. CLEVELAND
135 DAYS { Cost, including shore trip and necessary expenses, $900 up
In order to secure choice location, rooms should be booked now.
Write for Information.
Hamburg-American Line
41-45 B'way, N. Y.
'Phone 1900 Rector

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JOSEPH FRIEDLANDER & BROTHER, INCORPORATED, a corporation having its principal place of business at No. 8 Malden Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held in Part I., in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "JOSEPH FRIEDLANDER & CO. INC."

Dated New York, March 19th, 1914.
JOSEPH FRIEDLANDER & BROTHER, INCORPORATED.
By JOSEPH FRIEDLANDER, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, FLORA E.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORA E. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 1308, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1913.
ALBERT FALCK,
WILLIAM B. SYMMES, JR.,
Executors.
W. ROGERS WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VICTOR PERLMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 18,484.

To the creditors of Victor Perlman of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1913, the said Victor Perlman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 3d, 1914.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

CUNARD
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS
MAURETANIA - April 7, 6:00 P. M.
LUSITANIA - - April 21 6:00 P. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Franconia, Ap. 11, 10 am
*Campania, Apr. 14, 6 pm
Mauretania Apr. 28 6 P. M.
*Campania, May 5, 5 pm
*Caronia, May 13, 3 pm
Lusitania May 19 6 P. M.
Mauretania May 26 6 P. M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT
"AQUITANIA"
JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.
Great Britain's Largest Ship
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania"; an Improvement upon Contem

COURT CALENDARS.

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Motions.

Bull‡Ins Co of N A.
In re Burr.
In re Iron Clad.
Munson Line‡Glasgow Nav Co.
In re Burr.
Borgfeld Co‡Univ Co.
Benner‡Pendleton.
Amer Co‡Richards.

TRIAL CALENDAR.

Freeman‡USA.
Warner Bros‡Wiener.
Anderson‡M & Es RR
Lewis‡Mowinckel.
Matter of Josephs.
Anderson‡42 B'way.
Williams‡SS T Fagenlund.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury.

Sykes‡Levison.
Wallin‡NY. NH RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Benj Somerville,
Hattie Mullen,
Simon Cherasky,
Fisch, Jacob & Eisenberg,
Maggie Smith,
William R Smith,
Frank Dickerson,
Kate M Marshall,
Ignatius Brina,
Robt Volkenburgh,
Robt B Wallace,
Delaney & Roberts Co,
Abraham Mantel,
London & Martin,
Nassof & Bruckner,
Star Umbrella Co.,
Chas Adler,
Deutsch & Koppelman,
Geo W Stimpson,
Irving J Weil,
Francis J Frey,
Bergen & Schiffman,
Steinberg & Knopoff,

Under objections:

Jesse M Samilson,
August Loncaric,
Willard C Baldwin,
Peter G Larkins,
Abraham Dutchmeister
Isaac Rosenfeld,
Thomas J Wallace,
Rooth & Rubin,
Lebarsky & Stein,
J & J Samuels,

Adjourned cases:

Joseph Horowitz,
Morris Lesser,
J C Hopkins & Co,
Jacob Halem,

DISTRICT COURT—(Criminal)—Veeder, J.

USA‡Cochran.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Guy, Page, Whitaker, JJ. For hearing of appeals of orders and judgments of City Court. Court opens at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions.

In re Brown (Berg),
Schieffelin‡McClellan,
Mills CP, NY & L R R.
Hearst‡Ass'd Press.
Trowbridge‡Cone.
Van Wagenenn‡Dodd.
Donohue‡Meenan.
Stufel‡Standaume.
Livingston‡Cath Conset
Carnegie Trust‡Ryan Parker Const Co.
Ruland‡Eccleston.
Mass Bond'g‡Frisco Const Co.
Horenburger‡Ericcson.
Bowne‡Woman's Hosp
Benson‡Benson.
Wright‡Wright.
Horwitz‡Ger F Ins
Same‡Concordia F Ins
Same‡Equit F Ins.
Same‡N Brit Ins.
Same‡Un Firemen's
Van Raitz‡Saltonstall.
Repatzky‡Rosenberg.
Ramford‡Eames.
MacRae‡Fr Am Exch
Kaufman‡Ev Journal.
Glückman‡Guckman.
Fakress Bros‡Pfizer.
Morris‡N Y Life.
Willis‡Chester Hill.
Williams‡Mee'n Bldg.
In re Rice.
Rogers‡Farmer.
Levy & Stiefel‡Soslow Hud Riv Tel‡CNY.
Slaviz‡Levenson Wr.
Stern‡Geissmann.
Epstein‡Epstein.
Thorn‡Thorn.
Puzik‡Kallar.
O'Donohue‡Mayer.
In re Siegel.
People‡Cipollaro.
Ocean View Cons Co.‡Ocean View Cem.
In re Farrell (W'iams)
Jarmulowsky‡Russell.
In re Brown (Barr).
R & N Cloak & Suit‡Given.
Donohue‡Swartwout.
Union Trust‡Cary.
Levine‡Levine.
Hills‡Kober.
Berko‡Peronyl.
Olsen‡McMullen.
Jacobson‡Jacobson.
Cont Coal & Co‡Kilpatrick.
Weiss‡Sonnenschein.
Gaynor‡Bangs.
In re G Wilson & Son.
N Y Life‡Witthaus.
Blanchard‡Blanchard.
Abrahams‡Abrahams.
Conde‡Conde.
Jermyn‡Searing.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—Motions, at 10:15 A. M.

Demurrers:

Braumann‡Amend.
Friedlander‡Flander
Capital Eng‡R'kwood
CNY‡Union Gas.
Kaufman‡Koen's Eng
Corrigan‡Schoff.
Hillyard‡Brande.
Sacks‡Herbert&H Co.
Williams‡CNY.

Preferred causes:

Walter‡Walter.
Perry‡Weiner.
Hilliard Hotel‡CNY.
Union Trust‡Littlef'd.
U S Trust‡De Witt.
Darley‡Jungen.
Farley‡Hollingsw'th.
Beinoff‡Beinoff.
Betty‡Hartkoff.

General calendar:

Brisker U V‡Weinst'n
Bernard‡Bryant.
Franzone‡Franzone.
Norton‡114 E 23d St.
Levinson‡T'f'w Rlty
Monti‡Monti.
Lasker‡Block.
Hevenor‡Hevenor.
Grosaman‡Seidman.
Van Slyck‡Woolf.
Sea Isl T C‡Ont Thread.
Zions‡Zions.
Horowitz‡Block.
Glendening‡W U Tel
Chantalupy‡Cantalupy.
Knapp‡Stetler.
Schlegel‡Brooks Co.
Safe & V Window‡Kilmer.
Hamilton‡Mayer.
Hamilton‡Kilmer.
Maskin‡Jacobs.
Nathan‡Nathan.
Nathan‡Maze.
Brass‡Sup Ridge Rlty
Slavin‡Slavin.
Goldman‡Abram'witz.
Hunley‡V'chtan W'rf
Marrin‡Stuart Co.
Amanna‡Keystone.
Dunne‡Dunne.
Monteforte‡Cappalla Sor'y
Levin‡Mayer.
Harris‡GE Casualty.
Bolz‡Bolz.
Moylan‡Kelleher.
Detroy‡Gegelm'n Rlty
Brandt Const‡GERlty.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J. Certiorari Cases—at 10:30 A. M.

People ex rel I R T Co ‡Purdy.
People ex rel Regent Con‡same.
People ex rel Blessing‡same.
People ex rel Col Rlty‡same.
People ex rel Butterick‡same.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Seabury, J. Criminal Term—at 10:30 A. M.
PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Law S Studios‡James.
Glass‡Glass.
Daull Miller‡Durham.
Druszbacky‡Horowitz.
Mecca Rlty Co‡Kellogg Corn Flakes.
Cohen‡Levin.
Smith‡Ziegfeld.
Wyllys Co‡Nixon.
Richardson‡McDermott & Hanigan.
Harris‡Baron.
Car Adv‡Morris Park.
Rosenbaum‡Roth.
Miles‡Stallo.
Keir‡Cheney.

Pub‡same.
Same‡same.
People ex rel Imp & Nav Bk‡same.
People ex rel Company‡same.
People ex rel Rothschild‡same.
People ex rel Nas F'ry

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Collins‡Single Serv.
Reich‡Bliss Bldg.
Same‡Lane.
Same‡Lane.
Hayes‡Morisa.
Di Prete‡Canavan Br.
Segal‡Mulligan.
Rehane‡Col Mantel.
Reed‡Jobson & G Co.
Stein‡Napoleon Con.
Nathan‡Loft.
Gerderich‡NY Rys.
Smith‡Schieren.
Morgan‡NY. NH RR.
Rosen‡CNY.
Brain‡same.
Lowery‡same.
May‡Hamb-Am Line.
Di Bari‡Di Bari.
Soc'y for Relief‡McD.
Manson‡Curtis.
Scheinman‡Joline.
West‡Burns Det Agcy
Montague‡C Pfizer, J.
Engs & Sons‡Wells.
Bk of the Metro‡McL.
Palmer‡Pissell.
Goldberg‡Peop Surety.
Dowse‡N Y Yacht &c
In re Zeman.
Schwaerer & Sons‡Ross.
O'Brien‡O'Brien.
In re Sessa.
Loyenstein‡Koch.
Townsend‡Meserole.
U S Trust Co‡Winters
Seagrist Co‡Delfino.
Kaufman‡Ct A&P Tea
Same‡N Brit Ins.
Same‡Un Firemen's
Fisch‡Fisch.
Atkinson‡Atkinson.
In re Castle H Av (Parry).
Riley‡Riley.
Trausch‡Dinter.
Wentrich‡Howard.
Dalley‡CNY.
Fradkin‡Rosenberg.
Ass'n of Masters &c‡Terry.
Elsenbach‡Mut Life.
In re Abraham (S Green Co.)
Condit‡Okun.

Matter of Roth.
People ex rel Halstrom ‡Lock B B Union.
People ex rel Mulkern ‡same.
Wartels‡Shugenbitck.
Bankers' Life‡Arnaldi
Barkel Co‡Hollender.
Zipkin‡Zipkin.
In re Riccio.
Pickler‡Pickler.
Gallman‡McGovern.
Halsey‡C H Schultz.
Apostle‡Emener.
Chalmers‡Murphy.
Porter‡Mainland.
Mitchell‡Levine.
CNY‡Abrahams.
Baker‡Skeele Coal.
In re Moynihan.
Foster‡NYC RR.
In re Hauser.
Kaplan‡Waroboff
In re Carnegie Trust (Supt of Bks.)
Wojvraska‡Wojvraska.
Yoost‡Bergaffen.
Guar Trust‡Ward.
Seaman‡Seaman.
Ronere‡Himmel.

Rosenbaum‡Rosenthal.
Hogg‡Hogg.
Goldstein‡Greenbaum.
Colon‡1st Un Pr Ch.
Weldhorn‡Rieger.
Wrightsville H'ware‡Assets Realz.
Stewart‡Un M'chants.
Schisgall & Kienzle‡Nebeuzahl.
Klein‡Senft.
Gordon & Cohen‡Lefkowitz.
Robb‡Errett.
Doelger‡Torriani.
Windsor Rlty‡Reddy.
Chapman‡Waterman.
McClaskey‡Niles.
Kawut‡Gottfried.
Dischler‡Dischler.
McElvany Con‡CNY.
Accettura‡Accettura.
Fabbri‡Meyer.
Reiser‡CNY.
Schnatz‡Jackson.
Shlimp‡Weksin.
De Young‡Cowden.
Guernsey‡Rubinger.
McLaughlin‡Halpin.
Tilton‡Gans.
Morstadt‡Lynch.
Factors F Ins‡Whid'n Jonusson‡Goodman.
Welch‡Kraus Co.
Balto D Lunch‡Belmore Lunch.
Saltzelder‡Saltzelder.
Cohen‡Cohen.
Pollock‡Solomon Ice.
Hyams‡Hyams.
Morenzo‡Johnson.
Rosenthal‡Alterman.
Lascher‡Lascher.
Berus‡Berus.
Ward‡Chelsea Ex Bk.
Higgins‡Kruse.
Heymsfeld‡Calcaterra.
Schley‡Coler.
Hoffman‡Col Kn Tr.
Neil‡Rosenthal.
Gallagher‡AOH.
Levine‡Zimmerman.
Cusick‡Cusick.
Weaver‡Weaver.
Lukesak‡Lukesak.
Thomas Co‡CNY.
Schneider‡Adolph.
Powers‡Powers.
Kenning‡Kenning.

PART IV., V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Delany, J. At 10:15 A. M.

Cooper‡Hull.
Same‡same.
Paulhaber‡Beyer.
Hindler‡Eisler.
Elkus‡Hennessy Rlty.
Mulligan‡Zibell.
Rello‡German, Jr.
Gaier‡Freeman.
Lawton‡Musical Un.
Timlin N Y Rys.
Mangold‡Mulcahy & Gibson.
Cavanagh‡McGovern.
Huot‡Weeks, Jr.
Fontanella‡NYCRR.

PART VII.—Goff, J.

Smith‡CNY.
Colton‡Roman Baths.
Alwell‡NY Edison Co.
Chervinsky‡CNY.
Cox‡same.
Smith‡same.
Remer‡3 Ave RR.
Marks‡Stoltz.
O'Gorman‡Duval.
Gray‡Hirsch.
Davis‡Lord & Taylor.
Monturi‡Asinof.
Curran‡Old Dom. Line
Holt‡Nas El RR.
Schonleben‡I R T.
Benton‡Terry & Tench
Garbine‡Greenhut, Siegel.
DeVito‡Yellow Taxi.
Zimmerman‡Ullman.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J. At 10:15 A. M.

Benderman‡Glassberg.
Kennedy‡Hud Navig.
Brown‡Imp Property.
Fisher‡I R T.
Flynn‡Curran Mfg.
Golden‡Wagenhals.
Fitzmauri‡45 Av C'ch.
Holstein‡Steeplechase.
J Holtzstein‡same.
Dayharsch‡Conners.
Bott‡Sanger.
Canepa‡Aquaro.
Goldstein‡Ludin Rlty.
Roland‡Wooten.
Conoscenti‡Giud & Co
Antonelli‡Brown.
McAlister‡Fischer.
Duffey‡Wills Inc.

PART IX.—Ford, J. At 10:15 A. M.

Blum‡Hart.
Ghesman‡Richl&RR
Hamilton‡Hunter.
Wechsler‡Tilton.
Casey‡German.
Springer‡Unson Ry.
Shatzoff‡B U El RR.
Flannagan‡Un Switch
Gallina‡McGovern.
Waters‡Hay Foundry.
Johnson‡same.
Baruth‡Marks.
Rawlins‡Sherry.
Moses‡Weisbecker.
Woodward‡NY Ry.
Phillip‡J & F W'mer.
Miller‡Lazarus.
Caspers‡N Beach Am.

PART X.—Gavegan, J. At 10:15 A. M.

McCarten‡Neilson.
Miller‡Weil Bros.
Byrnes‡5 Av Coach.
McHugh‡Konap.
F. McHugh‡same.
Trauber‡Walsh Mach.
Selsky‡3 Av R R.
B. Selsky‡same.
Cummings‡Keystone Con.
Weinade‡Steel Mason.
Brams‡Werbelowsky.
Abramson‡Gardner.
Nalewajko‡Tenn Cop.
Brazier, Jr.‡Emerson.
Desmond‡N Y Tel.
Tepper‡Rauder.
Kane‡J. A. Phillips.
Folts‡Sanborn.
Lee B Co‡Canavan Bros.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

O'Connor‡Shanley.
Same‡same.
Besler‡Venneg.
Hagerty‡J Goldberg's Son.
Alperi‡Morris.
Feeney‡CNY.
Kowalsky‡same.
M. Kowalsky‡same.
Harrison‡Kaufman.
Tolchensky‡CNY.
Tangemann‡same.
Haskell‡N Pac Co.
Garsia‡CNY.
Pashinsky‡N El RR.
Halleran‡Roosevelt.
Swartwout‡Waldo.
Judge‡same.
Linehan‡same.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Cohen‡Oettinger.
Dineen‡St Sand.
Ruddy‡Puritan U'w'r.
Epstein‡Kwiln Dev.
Dineen‡St Sand.
Peet‡D Mayer Brew.
Aleandro‡Potts Const.
Owhrin‡Shapiro.
Scott‡Healy.
Payton‡N Y Ry.
Moran‡Cen Pk & CRR
Deutsch‡Greenwald.
Laughman‡Brown Bk
Pollen‡Meyrowitz.
Munch‡N Y Rys.
Morrison‡Same.
Krevitz‡C RR of N J.
Winters‡Bernstein.
Curran‡C. M & St P
Evans‡Walton.
Hauptman‡N Y Edi.
Tracy‡3 Av Coach.
Tracy‡Same.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Hannigan‡Rainey.
Greenwood‡Rudd.
Weiss‡Bonwit Teller.
Langrebe‡Malone.
Sullivan‡Sullivan.
Hoey‡Constantino.
Same‡same.
Ungrich‡N B of N Y.
Thornton‡O'Keefe.
Hayes‡McAvoy.
Weschler Rlty‡Am Bond'g.
Lawson‡Ward.
Wohlgemuth‡Somers.
Ryan‡Ryan.
Boyle‡Mitsud.
Sh'nessy No 1)‡CNY.
Drummond‡same.
Sh'nessy No 2)‡same.
Vorhess‡Peck.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J. At 10:15 A. M.

Conron Bros‡Lent.
Bernagozzi Bros‡Torr.
N Grain Co‡Wiffler.
Bk of Metro‡1st N Bk
Mills‡Nat Surety.
Jacobs‡Wein'ten Bros
U S Fastener‡Reiter.
Griggs‡Knox Packing.
CNY‡Levy.
Terhune‡Claus.
Arnold‡Schleselman.
Radford‡Main.
Rattray‡Hazard.
Renault Freres‡Queen D'Amico & Co‡Sh'piro & Co.
Un Boroughs‡H'meyer.
Woodruff‡Reatry &c.
Dashkoff‡Miller.
McNeal‡Martin.
Sherry‡Fed Terra C.
Canavan Bros Co‡Warren.
Demarest‡Gifford.
Davidson‡Surowitz.
O'Gorman‡Pfeiffer.
Title Guar &c‡Cap'po
Barclay Rlty‡Oishel.
Katz‡Katz.
Aishouse‡Parmer.
Karp‡L V RR.
Rosenthal‡College of Languages.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J. At 10:15 A. M.

Williams‡Del & H Co.
Kraus & Co‡Fult Met
Richardson Press‡Vandergrift.
Bennett‡Rubel.
Bennett‡Stone.
Goodman Press‡Parshelsky Bros.
Kass‡Olian.
Calder‡Wiley.
Maller‡Nat Calculat.
Cutler & Bate‡C'lord
Risque‡Delamater.
Crowe‡Mattes.
Weill‡Estelle Costume
Wilson‡Saulpaugh.
Goldstein‡Hooper.
Bradley Con‡Mass Bond & Ins Co.
N J T Cotta‡P L Bldg
Bates‡Cluny Con Co.
Martin‡Brown.
Rosenfeld‡Jacobs.
B Mei's Rlty‡Comet.
Riverside Bk‡Auto Import Co.
Barken Con‡Hershfeld

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Babcock‡Goodwin.
Doull Miller‡Behrens.
Niagara Rad‡Gingold Rlty.
Niederlitz‡Met Cas I.
Green‡McGrane.
Elias‡Alleg Glass.
Lippman‡Weltzen.
Power‡Calthrop.
Leshin‡Wolf.
Davidson‡Howell.
Elzas‡Steindler.
Suburbanite Con‡Schewan.
Neiman‡Benjamin.
Hayeck‡Hayeck.
Dittenhofer‡L Acre E L & Power Co.
Middleton‡Spreckles.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

O'Neill‡Gloffre.
Lentilhon‡D'Arschet.
Wolfson‡Prue S.
Lipshutz‡T J McLaughlin's Sons.
Young, Jr.‡Futur Rlty
McCausland‡Degnus.
Weinstein‡Stern.
Fechtman‡Baumann.
Bway Tr‡De Marco.
Collings‡Byrnes Auto.
Foy‡Purcell.
Bloodgood‡Rezinkoff.
Same‡Rosen.
Martinson‡Jermul'sky.
Amst Bldg Co‡Mesa.
Same‡Ger-A Ins Co.
Same‡H-Bremen F In.
Same‡Prussian Ins.
Same‡Royal Ins Co.
Scanlon‡Carrollan.
Tichenor‡Yung.
Barranger‡Butler.
Shonker‡Farman.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate—at 10:30 A. M.

Wilmer G. Chrisman.
Phineas C. Kingsland.
Margaret Loehr.
James G. Wilson.
Emily A. Culver.
Adam Schreiber.
Samuel Morris.
Samuel Campbell.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S. Contested wills:

Magdalena Hermann.
Eliza Walsh.
Lena Rosenthal.
Henry P. Dunham.
Alice Leigh.
Sarah A. Knight.
Joseph Vesely.
Johanna Heubner, or Klumbach.
Wm. H. MacDermott.
Della McClarity.
Ellen Fitzpatrick.
Ida Morovinsky.
Edward H. Brown.
Leonard Cohn.
Hugh Govern.
Jane E. Healy.
William Lefler.
Pfeiffer Jandorf.
Zoe E. Banks.
Max Tausend.
Charles B. Bostwick.
Mary T. Notmar.
Morris Bimberg.

City Courts.

SPECIAL TERMS—PART I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Litigated motions,
Keller‡Horowitz Dress
Berman‡Gingold.
Cruikshank‡Strassny.
M J Krause‡Co Davis.
Meroy‡Liberty Stor.
28 St‡Knubel.
Rochelle‡Callver.
Heine‡Cruikshank.
Alwell‡Mayer.
Olney‡Carney.
Schnitzer‡I R T.
Heinze‡Newschaefer.
Dixon‡Jackman.
Haberman‡Kemp.
Wisnewski‡W Side Laundry.
Ehrlich‡Dochterman Van, &c.
Hickson‡Frankenberg.
Saler‡I R T.
Loco Co Am‡Nichols.
Prevost‡Kremer.
Santleberg‡Tallcott.
Harper Bros‡Brown.
Hanigan‡Kenning.
Lichtenstein‡Goodsp'd
Gardner‡Lichtman.
Richards‡Colon.
Nesbitt‡Ellisberg.
Bauman‡Kaller.
Law Studios‡Isman.
Greenfeld‡Levin.
Heilman‡Kurn.
Same‡same.
De Faga‡Garmay Con
Erstein‡Schelman.
Steinberg‡Farnower.
Veber & Heilbromer‡Thorn.
Rosenblatt‡Shadow.
Walker‡Young.
W Siegrist‡L Metzger.
Met Tr‡Arnaldi.
Freshman‡Royal Law
Curtis‡Gilbert Metals.
Roseman‡Bengmat.
Steinberg‡Farnower.
Un Sponging‡Ins Co of N A.
Same‡same.
Same‡Nat'l Surety.
Mayor &c of Vineland ‡Donato.
Golembe‡Sonneberg.
Mazzoli‡Ziegfeld.
Tullman‡Barnett.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Finelite, J. At 9:45 A. M.

Friedman‡P R R.
McGlone‡Bradley Con.
Maloney‡Canav'n Bros
Weiss‡NY Taxi.
Same‡same.
Schliffer‡Public Bk.
McGillicrist‡I R T.
Wheeler‡Jefferson Un.
Simon‡I R T.
Same‡same.
Goldharben‡NY Ry.
O'Keefe‡Am Tea.
Bway Trust Co‡Marx.
Wicker‡Linawitz.
Zeichner‡NY Ry.
Same‡same.
Stevens‡Lippman.
Rosenstein‡Abelson.
Eggers‡Andrews.
Rosenberg‡Finkelstein.
Sternberg‡N B M Ins.
Same‡Aetna Ins.
Same‡Union F Ins.
Same‡Liverpool L &c.
Same‡Sun F Ins.
Same‡Royal Ins.
Same‡Boston Ins.
Same‡F A of Phila.
Same‡Calademan Ins.
Same‡West Ins.
Mizell‡Ryan.
Shapiro‡Market Stable
Goldberger‡Shalita.
Gabel‡Whitridge.
Barbers Asphalt‡Griffin Roofing.
Naess‡L & M. Hold.
Eder‡Freiwald.
Rahler‡NY Ry.
Perrine‡Taylor Bros.
Wass‡Booker.
Ebin‡Fargo.
Wender‡Schmuckler.
Loeb‡NY Ry.
Barker‡Muzanti.
Riger‡Marx.

PART II.—Shcmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Emery‡Histed.
Ackerer‡Hickson.
Cohen‡Century Opera.
Wormser‡Rubenstein.
Gassner‡Harris.
Hall‡Cotlar.
Same‡same.
Newman‡Henrich.
Miller‡Rothman.
Young‡Wilson.
Un Novelty Wks‡Schechwitz.
Baerenklau‡Ebron.
Dilworth‡Green.
Clinton‡Brady.
Sapiro‡Lifchitz.
Shiltz‡Montifiore Cong.
Fletcher‡F B Stearns.
Granab‡D Dock Sav.
Amdur‡Cammisky.
Cohen‡Hagedorn.
Smith‡Utility Car Co.
Shatz‡Margolies.
Freedman‡Kahn.
Sobel‡Auto Wear R.
Sample‡Wagner Oil.
De Hooe‡Bressette.
Coast Rlty‡Jacob'sky.

PART III., Green, J.; IV., Lynch, J.; V., Ranson, J.; VI., Delehanty, J.; VII., La Fetra, J.; VIII., O'Dwyer, C. J.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Mutual Life‡F S Pinkus—Enos S Booth. Max Kobe‡Rosdorf Co—Enos S Booth. Henry L Cammann‡Fannie L T Hubbard—Samuel Strasbourger. Sara Cohn‡Saul Nadler—Aaron A Feinberg.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J. Equity and jury causes called at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

Duffy‡Place.
Davis‡Davis.
Gref‡Fleischm'n Rlty.
In re Strauss.
Bryan‡Deevey & Son.
Sonntag‡Loesch.
Gottlieb‡Allan Rlty.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Brady, J.

Parchat‡Parschat.
Harris‡Harris.
Guran‡Guran.
Klein‡Klein.
Levine‡Levine.
Barasnki‡Baranski.
Goldberg‡Goldberg.
Risnick‡Risnick.
Alexander‡Alexander.
Ferguson‡Ferguson.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—Preferred calendar.

Grodner‡Mandel.
Mitrovica‡Perhekis
Newall‡Van Liew.
De Lucca‡Mulcahy & Gibson.
Strolowsky‡ManRMill.
James‡Picciani.

General calendar:

Wasserman‡Home News.
Machlay‡Beyer.
McNichol‡Flynn.
Melillo‡L I R R.
Davidson‡B H R R.
Sattler‡I R T Co.
Wilson‡N Y. NH RR.
Brounet‡Mark Rlty.
Ruby‡Un Ry.
Williams‡Bose.
Larson‡Hay Foundry.
Fruedgood‡Dick.
Murphy‡Cunard Line.
Neumann‡W U Tel.
Ferguson‡O'Neill. Ad.
Schwartz‡C Un Gas.
Tiernan‡Ryan Const.
Klausner‡Takami.
Fuchs‡Wilson.
Hogan‡Hearn et al.
Isaacs‡Takami.
Meyer‡Hedges.
Nestrock‡Santis & Co.
Sheenan‡Glendive Am.
Nestrock‡G Santis.
Rosenzweig‡74 St Hld
Sonntag‡Losch.
Hand‡Greenh't-S'gl-C.
Massler‡Lapidus.
Sergis‡Blumenthal.
Sokol‡I R T.
Koslovsky‡Leh Coal.
Hannon‡Cranford.
Mahoney‡L I R R.
Gallagher‡Ill Surety.
Ament‡I R T Co.
Monahan‡Postal Tran
Petronio‡S I R R.
Shapiro‡Fain.
Loughman‡Kinsella.
Rutherford‡McGovern
Mosner‡Atl &c Tea.
Am Ap Hotel‡Kellihert Const.
Kirkland‡Rodgers & Hagerty.
Shultes‡I R T.
Stenson‡McMullen.
Siciliano‡Foreso.
Wudorosky‡I R T.
Bueler‡McMullen.

Snare & T.

Fath‡N Y Rys.
Coyle‡Whitney.
Brick‡I R T.
Del Toro‡Am.
Mielfore‡Cronin.
Turek‡Bly'd Theatre.
Jacobsen‡Hay Fdry.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

These estates:

Emil Erickson,
Patrick McLaughlin,
Felice Sciacca,
Florence M Becker,
Frank V Becker,
Peter McDermott.

Wills for probate:

Rosa Gutenstein,
John Meyer,
Josephine Degenhardt,
Julia L Ellis,
Bernard J Kelly,
Maurice Murphy.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Gurrich‡I R T.
Kisser& Co‡Rosenfeld.
Paltinowitz‡Sheffield Farms.
Feingold‡Lamura Con.
Wilson‡J. H. Haff.
Soleway‡Greenspan.
Carin‡W chester W.
Smith‡N Y Ry.
S S Glauber‡3 Av RR.
Berardini‡Pomeranz.
Butler‡R P Bolten Co.
Beh‡Whitridge.
Wasalinsky‡Warners Ref.
Weinstock‡Hyman.
Col sit Service‡Roy Ins.
Same‡O Colony Ins.
Same‡Ger F Ins.
Same‡Williamsburgh Ins.
Same‡F Ins of Phila.
Same‡Commercial Un.
Same‡Law Un &c.
Same‡R F F Ins.
Same‡Am Assur.
Same‡North Assur.
Same‡Citizens Ins.
Same‡N Br Ins.
Same‡Ins Co of N Am.
Same‡Atlas Ins.
Burke‡Kingston.
Capnano‡Italian Imp.
Glendenning‡Van Schoick Inc.
Lacroix A‡Harmann.
Cohen‡Katzenstein.
Cohen‡Peruvian Hat.
Schuler & Garden‡Vaudeville Club.
Muskowitz‡Gilmour.
Linszer‡NY Ry.
Cumanzo‡Chelsea F P &c.
Sangnarini‡Bible Socy.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Moore, J.

Heffernan‡Heffernan.
Newham‡CI & RR.
Hall‡Nassau El RR.
Glovacs‡B H RR.
McKeown‡Nass El RR
Williams‡C J & B RR
These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Sharpless‡Nass El RR
Rutter‡Dworetsky.
Mangan‡Nass El RR.
Olinor‡Wilnor Ben Soc
Murphy‡B H RR.
Price‡same.

Highest number reached, 2,510.

Hummel‡B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Ventimighi‡Diener.
McBride‡B H RR.
Same‡same.
Gallagher‡same.
Kahnanson‡Brenowitz.
LeRue‡Nass El RR.
Weinstein‡Krause.
Solover‡Whoian.
Kopman‡Nass El RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Mills, Morschauser, JJ. Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

Palmer‡Astor.
Fried‡NY. NHRR.
Bleloch‡Snare & T.
Same‡same.
Muench‡Terry & Tench
Marejka‡Nat Conduit.
Roughtean‡Sarles.
Roper‡N Y C R R.
Tiska‡Franklin Trans
These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Randall‡Beach.
Reo‡Nat Conduit.
Lazar‡Waring Hat.
Levy‡N Y C R R.
Barrett‡same.
Garofano‡Covino.
Grinc‡L Valley Coal.
Whalen‡N Y C R R.
Heeney‡Van Wyck.
Tarnowski‡Sikarzycki.
Lenehan‡Silver.
Willson‡V W Plains.
Rosenthal‡Sladon Iron
Conklin‡Birdsall.
Bennett‡Husted.
Becker‡Evans.
Liberty Brew‡Olt.
Berry‡N Y C R R.
Renza‡Bd of Ed.
Nichtern‡W St Ry.
Nicoletto‡Whittridge, Rec.
Murray‡W St Ry.
Stehlin‡Citz & Co Con
Schutrick‡NY Rys.
Guinea‡Pitts Con.

Highest number reached, 365.

Un Stove‡Ruth Rlty.
Fioranze‡Rinehart & Dennis.
Mahan‡Lorenz.
Toppa‡Jackson.
Tree Treating‡B. G. Pratt.
Chanelle‡Baldwin.
Vinton‡Transit Con.
Berry‡Klein.
Fletcher‡NY. NHRR.
Grannis & Warley‡Delfino.
Marcus & Bros.‡Powers Picture.
Crentzberger‡Mt. Vernon.
Ohl‡Jobson Gifford.
Hetzel‡CNY. NH R R.
Cannon‡Morse D Dk.
Gilbanks‡BH RR.
Farrell‡same.
Shomaker‡same.
Jennings‡Nassau RR.
Billi‡Fischer.
Keating Co‡CNY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.

People‡Hy J Ritchie
Same‡C'mine Bansone.
Same‡Salvatore Grieco
Same‡John Miller & Herman Green.
Same‡Tony de Andrea
Same‡Albert De Carlo
Same‡Flavio Romeo.
Same‡Frederick K. Neidringhaus.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Van Siclen, J.—Court opens 10 A. M.

Wiehmann‡NY & Q E L & P.
Wiehmann‡same.
Wotczak‡Am Mfg.
Knauss‡Gollick & Smith.
Iberger‡B H RR.
McCarron‡B Q C & S RR.
Gidinsky‡Morris.
Case‡Bischof.
Higgins‡B H RR.
Pankawicus‡Nichols Copper Co.
Gidinsky‡Morris.
Higgins‡B H RR.
Murphy‡same.
Kopp‡Adler Mon'ment
Heddermann‡L I RR.
Koch‡Simmons.
Friday‡B, Q C & S RR.
Murray‡B H RR.
Ryan‡same.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

White‡Bradley Const.
Michael‡same.
Parisi‡Weisb'g Baer.
Selling‡B H RR.
Williams‡NY & Q E L & P.
Everett‡Booras.
Brown‡Grh't-Sieg'l-C.
Rogan‡Smith.
Same‡same.
Klein‡Fleischmmann.
Hettling‡Klein'rt Rub
Martin‡Degnon Const.
Hamberger‡NY & Q C RR.
Schreiber‡NY Rys.

Highest number reached, 477.

Sullivan‡B H RR.
Feldman‡Armstrong.
Masselo‡NY & Q C RR.
Grieco‡L I RR.
Kirkwood‡McCloskey.
Kruizieski‡L I RR.
Fay‡NY & Q C RR.
Bulger‡Neuschler.
Klein‡L I RR.
Murray & Co‡Volp.
Same‡same.
Selvaggi‡Tisdale Lum
Elting‡Robinson.
Same‡same.

County Court.

CIVIL TERM.—Humphrey, J.

Gottlock‡B Q C & Sub RR.
Kent‡B H RR.
Cronin‡same.
Fischer‡Webber.
Krieger‡Haws.
Carroll‡NY & Q C RR
Murphy‡Driscoll.
Dec‡B H RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Andrews‡B H RR.
Cohen‡B Q C & S RR.
Fatum‡same.
Mack‡Astoria Veneer.
McDonald‡Walsh.
Same‡same.

Scarborough‡E R Gas Co of L I.
Lechman Ldry‡Lancaster &c.
Pira‡Harkow.
Reichling‡Klotz.
Bobleska‡Miller.
Green‡Anderson.

Murray‡B Q C & S RR.
Lewy‡B H RR.
People‡Krillike.
Same‡same.
Barkely‡B H RR.
Austin‡same.
Eldred‡Keenan.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL COHEN, Bankrupt.—No. 19,537.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Louis Clark, Receiver in Bankruptcy of Samuel Cohen, offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt, consisting of the following:

A stock of shoes, rubbers, boots, fixtures, shoemaker's tools, &c., located in the store No. 208 New Main Street, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

The property may be inspected on the premises from April 3d, 1914, to April 5th, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above as an entirety may be submitted to the receiver, at his office, No. 45 Warburton Avenue, City of Yonkers, N. Y., on or before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of April 6th, 1914, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 3d, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VAULX CARTER, Bankrupt.—No. 18,544.

To the creditors of Vaulx Carter of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1913, the said Vaulx Carter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 3d, 1914.

STANLEY W. DE

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West Side.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR SALE, in block restricted to private dwellings, 431 WEST 147TH ST. Three-story and basement, two baths, butler's pantry extension. PRICE $21,000. JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. AND 58TH ST.

Private residence for sale, 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Modern BISHOP house, three story, no basement, Indiana limestone front; many additional features have been added by the owner for comfort and attractiveness; the house contains 11 rooms, three baths, hot-water heater, parquet floors throughout, electric light; numerous base outlets, Pittsburgh water heater; six gas logs; all ceilings, walls, parquet floors, &c., in excellent condition; owner forced to leave Brooklyn. Inquire Frank Lane, 492 Flatbush Avenue. Telephone Flatbush 1883. Open every day.

Flatbush.—Two corner apartments, 5 rooms and bath; hot water, parquet floors, tile kitchen and bath; rent $53 and $35. McQueeney, 571 Coney Island Av. Telephone 6519 Flatbush.

House for Sale.—Latest improvements; 12 rooms, two baths; garage on premises; terms reasonable. 570 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Must be sold, 955 Tinton Av., 47x135, just north of 163d St.; free and clear; take back reasonable amount mortgage; look at it; make your offers; open till May 1; no trades. Box 154 Emerson, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Attention!—Only $4,200; deed to title; terms $500 cash, balance to suit; buys elegant 7-room cottage; water, gas, steam heat; complete latest kitchen and bath improvements; hardwood trim, beam ceiling, parquet flooring, large plot, will build garage or coops; 40 minutes on 5c. fare to Manhattan or Brooklyn. "Sacrifice." Box 57 Times Downtown.

Large eight-room cottage house, 76x100, all latest improvements; elegant section; $2,000 cash, balance standing mortgage; full principal $6,200; worth $7,500. Write "In Need," Box 72 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A DEED TO BUNGALOW.

$300 down, balance mortgage, price $1,875; ¼ acre, improvements; fine bathing, fishing; fare 12 cents. Call or write Room 4, upstairs, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Mount Vernon.

A extraordinary proposition. We offer fine new eleven room house; select location Chester Hill, one of Mount Vernon's restricted sections; plot 100 feet front, room for another house; price low; terms $1,000 down, balance $100 monthly. A responsible party can borrow first payment on the property, fifty feet being free and clear. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

In Ideal Ridgewood, N. J., 30 minutes from New York, we offer a remodeled homestead; also two new modern houses, with good size garden ground, fruit and shade trees, hedges, &c.; Ridgewood is known as the healthiest spot in the East. Saddle River Valley Construction Co., Walthery Av., Ridgewood, N. Y. office, 80 B'way. Tel. Ridgewood 889 and 528-W. Tel. Rector 4794-5.

Rutherford.—Fine, healthful town, 9½ miles, 20 comfortable minutes from New York; thoroughly good six-room house and plot; unusual bargain; excellent neighborhood; all improvements; high ground; large oak trees, garden; seven minutes to station; $3,800, $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, NEW JERSEY.

30 Minutes from Times Square—7 ct. Fare. $10 down, $5 monthly, buys lots 25x120, with sewer, sidewalks, water, gas, electric lights. Booming town of 7,000. To sell lots, will build houses at cost, ranging $1,000 to $3,000. Write, 'phone, call. BALDWIN & BOTTENUS, 34 W. 33d St., N.Y.

For Sale—Modern cottages and bungalows; every convenience; open fireplaces plots larger than quarter acres, lots of room for garden and chickens; right near station; splendid locality; thirty minutes out, express. John F. Walker, Glen Rock, N. J.

Unusual sacrifice; poultry farm, $7,800; 15 acres; house with improvements; quarter mile express station; 24 miles Broadway; fine equipment, stock included; income $900; orchards. Rosemund, Box 345, City.

HONCE & DuBOIS.
Real Estate and Insurance.
Summer Cottages for Sale or Rent.
Send for BOOKLET.
'Phone 503 Belmar, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.

Unusual opportunity to secure fine old residence, modernized; large grounds, gardens, barn; location exceptional; ideal home for large family. Owner, 606 Springfield Av.

For Sale.—A bargain, private house, eight rooms, bath, and all improvements; also small factory, all brick; 20 minutes to New York. W. Mallett, 138 Central Av., Jersey City.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

1,000 satisfied commuters; 80 trains daily; homes for rent and for sale; ask for booklet. S. S. Valstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Ridgefield Park, N. J.—30 minutes from Times Square, 7 ct. fare; beautiful new homes, all prices; $100 to $300 down. Write, 'phone, call. Baldwin & Bottenus, 34 W. 33d St., N.Y.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM PROPERTY FORmerly known as the "Hampton Farm" is hereby offered for sale by the undersigned as Assignee of Alessandro Bolognesi and Aldo Bolognesi. The propery consists of about 180 acres and is situated 2½ miles south of the village of Highland, N. Y. The sale will include all buildings erected on the premises, all farming implements, carriages, wagons, horses and other livestock. The premises are subject to a mortgage of $10,000 and to dower right of Benilde Bolognesi, if any.

Sealed bids, accompanied by 10% of the amount of the bid, must be submitted at the office of the undersigned on or before noon of April 13th, 1914.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids. FRANCIS GILBERT, Assignee.
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

FARM FOR SALE.

$900 cash down buys farm of 20 acres, near Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.; house, barn some fruit; good, productive farming land; good poultry place; this place will produce an income of from $1,200 to $1,500 a year; price $2,900. For further particulars address W. J. Mullett, Lockport, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Residence fourteen rooms, bath, heated, plumbed; garage, large stable, orchard, lawn, shade trees, three acres; three minutes' walk salt water; beautiful view; boating, bathing privilege; five minutes station; tax $3 thousand. Cove, Orleans, Mass., Cape Cod

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.—A gentleman's five-acre country place; house twenty rooms and four baths; grounds attractively landscaped; garage, gardner's cottage; near deep water; price, $85,000; call to see photographs. Thomas J. Good, 505 5th Av.

Home of 11 rooms and three baths; near water; safe bathing; excellent yachting; at Southfield Point, Stamford; 50 minutes to Grand Central; price, $12,000; photographs at office. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

For Sale—Near New London, Conn., new eight-room cottage; all improvements, directly on water; price $2,000; $500 cash, balance 20 years, five per cent. S. Maxson, West Mystic, Conn.

Three farms from 80 to 700 acres, and two country places near the Sound and west of New Haven. For particulars address Bargains, Z 221 Times.

Farms.

80-acre farm, adjoining Long Branch; $30,000; would rent. 54 West 68th.

Real Estate Wanted.

APARTMENT house manager, expert, experienced, economic, desires management one or two additional high-class houses, or will lease same for period of years; upper west side preferred; Al credentials. Address "Hustler," 45 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Country Property
Thirty cents a line.

For Rent—Five cottages at Boothbay Harbor; one of most attractive spots on Maine coast; 600 feet of shore front, private dock, sandy cove bathing; handy to stores and landing of all Maine coast resort steamboats; electric lights, telephone connection. Apply to Mrs. J. M. Robinson, 307 Prospect Avenue, Hackensack, N. J.

For Rent.—Eleven rooms and three baths, furnished or unfurnished; garden, fruit, garage; near Sound; 50 minutes Grand Central. Frederick Jones, 505 5th Av.

To Let—Unfurnished.

On Park Hill, Yonkers; nine rooms, two baths, hard wood floors, open fireplace; rent for $75 per month. 121 Edgecliff Terrace, Yonkers.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST.—Gold vanity bag, studded with diamonds and sapphires; in taxi, taken from the Kaiserhof March 30 in the evening. Liberal reward to finder. Lillian Lorraine, Went worth Hotel, or The Winter Garden Theatre.

LOST.—Lady's small blue enameled watch, encrusted with diamonds, (cobweb pattern.) near Broadway and 62d, Saturday afternoon; reward, no questions. Room 813, 49 Wall St.

LOST.—A diamond and sapphire bar pin, set in platinum. Liberal reward paid. 322 West 78th St.

LOST—Earring, 3 small diamonds, clover leaf, near, Macy's; liberal reward. 140 Madison Av.

LOST.—Gold watch, initials "R. M.," diamond in case, 114th, 116th, 8th Av. Miss all 257 West 116th St.

$50 REWARD
for pear-shaped pearl pendant, dark gray, with a small diamond cap; lost Tuesday, March 24, Grand Central Palace. Bonwit Teller, or in Biltmore Hotel, Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND—Silver purse. Owner can have by identifying. Mrs. Cloak, 214 West 92d St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Collie dog, sable and white; name Tip Top. Liberal reward. W. J. Crompton, 2,338 Morris Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

Two waifs, one a baby boy, six weeks old, whose lineage is of the best; another a baby girl, one year old, born of Greek parents, are offered for adoption. The baby boy, who bears an honored name, and the baby girl of the unknown immigrant are waiting to fill some mother's heart with gladness. Address Z 282 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

To high-class, appreciative gentleman, one of the most elegantly kept apartments in New York, will rent first or second floor, with breakfast, $100 monthly. Address Cleanliness, V 300 Times Downtown.

Five rooms, all front, well and completely furnished home, to sublet from May to October for $100 a month. Apply to B., 509 West 110th St., or Superintendent on premises.

Apartment, handsomely furnished, 3 rooms, kitchen and bath; April to October; excellent service; prefer bachelor or couple. Superintendent, 140 W. 55th. Tel. Col. 3293.

Apartment facing Morningside Park; furnished; housekeeping; four rooms, (2 bedrooms;) $75 monthly. Tel. 198 Morningside. Apt. 22. Apartment.

For Summer Months.—Seven rooms; artistically and completely furnished; rent reasonable; references. The Sonoma, 55th and Broadway. Morris.

At attractive rents, well-furnished apartments: Riverside Drive and other locations. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

316 West 82d.—Eight rooms and bath, electric light and steam heat; rent $1,000 a year. Apply janitress.

71st St., 119 West.—Five rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; references required. Call Apt. 8-C.

Sublet parlor and alcove, first floor, suitable for doctor or dentist. 71 West 71st.

401 West 118th St.—Suites of one, two, and three rooms. Apply Supt.

East Side.

APARTMENT to sublet, handsomely furnished; two large rooms, facing south; plenty of sunshine; at a bargain; full hotel service. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

45th, 19 East.—Concessions; sublet, furnished, two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

244 WEST 104TH.

8 light, newly decorated rooms, $85; concessions, till Oct.; elevator; exceptional transportation.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven light rooms; bath; $45; private block.

East Side.

A VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE FLAT, all improvements, including steam heat, 133 EAST 50TH ST., PARLOR FLOOR, 6 rooms, $50.00.

137 EAST 50TH ST., PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT.
10 rooms, $65.00.
Superintendent on premises, or JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. AND 58TH ST.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.
Part of parlor floor; suitable for one or more physicians; electric light. 234 East 19th St.

Brooklyn.

$42—ST. JAMES'S PL., NR. FULTON.—$48.
6 and 7 rooms, high-class apartments.
Send for booklet. Caretaker on premises.
GOLDEN REALTY CO., 15 Willoughby St.

ARGYLE HALL,
524 West 123d.—7 large, light, modern rooms; near Columbia; concessions; $35.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $8 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2067 Bryant.

Real Estate
City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

39th St., near Lex. Av., 4-story	$3,000
44th St., near Lex. Av., 3-story	1,200
45th St., near Lex. Av., 3-story	1,500
52d St., near 3d Av., 3-story	1,200
57th St., near Park Av., 4-story	3,000
60th St., near 3d Av., 3-story	1,200
64th St., near Park Av., 3-story	2,100
66th St., near Park Av., 4-story	4,000
73d St., near Lex. Av., 3-story	3,600
97th St., near Amsterdam Av., 3-story	1,300
147th St., near Convent Av., 3-story	1,500
Lexington Av., near 37th St., 4-story	2,100
Lexington Av., near 47th St., 4-story	3,000
Lexington Av., cor. 51st St., 4-story	3,000
Lexington Av., near 51st St., 3-story	1,400
Lexington Av., near 57th St., 3-story	1,500

JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. AND 58TH ST.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE HOUSE, 431 WEST 147TH ST., in restricted block. Butler's pantry extension. RENT $1,500. JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. AND 58TH ST.

A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING, 128 WEST 97TH ST., 10 rooms and two baths, butler's pantry extension. RENT $1,800. JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. AND 58TH ST.

94th St., 29 West.—Beautifully remodeled private residence; electric light, parquet flooring, new plumbing and decorating; reasonable rent. Caretaker on premises. Toch Realty Co., owners, 320 5th Av., or your own broker.

133 East 104th St.
Three and two story extension dwelling to let near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; rent only $500; possession now. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Bronx.

12 very large rooms and 2 baths in a private house; electric lights and hot water heater. Inquire owner, on premises, Hawkstone St. and Grand Concourse, south of 178d St.

86 E. 236th St.—Detached house, 11 rooms, $40; parquet floors.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

343 WEST 22D ST.
4-story dwelling; 16 rooms; $1,600 per annum. WM. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts; space 40x200; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

$50.—Loft, 2,500 square feet; all light; steam heated; elevator; all kinds of light manufacturing. 407-409 E. 70th.

The Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St. Offices and Showrooms. Apply Room 624.

Light loft, suitable for theatrical or manufacturing purpose. 306 W. 48th.

Light loft, about 10,000 square feet, new fireproof building, every convenience for manufacturing and business purposes; attractive terms for either all or half of space; opportunity for any one desiring ideal location at reasonable price. Apply Tenant E. Frater, ninth floor, 154 West 14th St., corner 7th Av.

Business Opportunities
Forty cents a line.

WE WANT A SALESMAN
of exceptional ability to handle the
NEW YORK AGENCY
for the sale of our goods. We are manufacturers of a high-grade, guaranteed product which revolutionizes the methods and replaces the goods now used. The demand—already created—is enormous, and we require a man of exceptional ability to handle this volume of business.
We deal only through
AGENCY DISTRIBUTORS,
and we are now ready to open New York, and we want to secure the very best man in the State for the purpose. It is a proposition for a big man who has sufficient energy and ambition to build a large business for himself—with sufficient capital to carry a suitable stock of goods to supply a large demand. It is an enormous repeat business—will show a large yearly profit—and is the one chance in a lifetime for most men.
If you have such ability and some capital—and want such a proposition—see Mr. Don M. Dickinson at the Prince George Hotel April 6, 7, 8, by telephone appointment only.
NOTE.—Please don't bother unless you are a "live-wire" man and can measure up well. You must have done big business to be useful to us.

Exceptional opportunity for party to purchase good-paying cafe and hotel, Brooklyn; four new bowling alleys now rented to clubs; large hall, private sitting room; excellent for cabaret; none in neighborhood; terminal of four car lines; no mortgage; $8,000; chance for live man; long lease or purchase property. For particulars, Box B163 Times.

Responsible, experienced merchant with fully equipped office and storeroom desires sales agency of reliable manufacturer, New York or larger territory. Commission or will carry accounts. Business, Box V 288 Times Downtown.

Investment of $2,500 will secure for capable young man active interest in well-established, profitable business; highest references necessary. Address Interview, Box 122 Times.

Wanted—Young lady or gentleman as special partner with $5,000; willing to devote whole or part time; gold brick seekers save stamp. Address Importer, Box 1,616, Paterson, N. J.

We sell your business quickly without publicity; call, write, or telephone Madison Square 6516. Our representative will call. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway, (29th.)

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAN willing to invest $1,000 and service in some legitimate business; must stand satisfactory investigation. Roestel, 465 West 131st.

For Sale.—A boarding house near Times Square; cause illness; bargain if taken at once. Box M, 49 Times Annex.

If you desire larger line of credit at bank, your own or customers' notes discounted, address W 98 Times.

Manicuring parlor for sale, sacrifice; going to Europe. H., 288 Columbus Av.

A good business wanted, investment $8,600, with services. Prentiss, T 14 Times.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

Multigraph letters; 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 3350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.15; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8.50. Phone Chelsea 4383. National Fac-Simile Letter Co., 70 5th Av.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.30; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1332. Wm. Gray, 93 Nassau.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of, quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Denes, 125 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Suite, private bath; single rooms; transient; table guests; references.

11TH, 15-19 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with meals, for two people, $25 per week; hotel service.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Comfortable double rooms; home cooking; telephone; references; transients.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

5TH AV., 46.—Very attractive front parlor; other rooms; excellent table; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam; electric light, telephone, elevator, full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8 $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

45TH, 221 WEST, The Chandler.—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table; references.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; small room; parlor dining room; table guests.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
Large, small rooms; first class; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Large front room with board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.—Accommodations unsurpassed; double, $16; single, $8; excellent table; Southerners.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, southern exposure; excellent table; moderate prices.

64TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive large, single rooms; clean; excellent German table; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Office for physician or dentist; reception room adjoining; also large, small rooms; continuous hot water.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Single room. A call may be to your advantage.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second story front; private bath; hot water; room telephone; references.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny, double room; private bath, dressing room; large closets, steam, electricity; exceptional board; reasonable.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive home; refined surroundings; excellent table.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome double room, with dressing room; single room, with lavatory; excellent table and service; reasonable.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norsee Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board optional; reasonable.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; moderate; "L," Subway; refined; references; Summer rates.

124 WEST 80TH ST.
Desirable rooms; electricity; generous table; reference.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Three large connecting rooms; private bath; also single rooms; suitable for two; excellent board; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH ST., 50 WEST.—32 extravagantly furnished rooms, one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; convenient "L," Subway; references.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Unusual accommodations, gentlemen or family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, (corner West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

103 SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Pleasant rooms; excellent table board; reasonable.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; six beautiful bathrooms.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; table guests accommodated; home cooking; references.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Single room, elevator apartment; private family; business man, woman. Peters.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined house; excellent table; reference; moderate.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with alcove; excellent board; table guests.

173D ST., 519 WEST.—Very desirable large or small rooms; private family; excellent service; very reasonable. Audubon 4823W.

Charming All-Year Residence.
20 minutes from Manhattan.
Grand location, overlooking city, country, sea.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Beautifully furnished, superb dining room. Excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean.
No monotony; harmonious surroundings. Delightful short sail across the bay.
Single, from $11; two, from $17; with meals. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

LENOX AV., 206, near 120th St.—Newly-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; references.

UNUSUAL accommodation for bachelors or couples; charming rooms; private bath; exceptionally good food; references. Phone 5262 River.

Brooklyn.

STRICTLY PRIVATE family will rent one large, beautifully furnished room; table exceptional; short walk Subway. Box Z 244 Times Annex.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

New York State.

Private family; delightful location; 5 minutes from station. Tuckahoe, N. Y. Phone 87 W.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

19TH ST., 134 EAST, (Grammercy.)—Two handsome sunny, large, connecting rooms; telephone; bath; references.

21ST, 137 EAST.—Single, en suite; private baths; quiet surroundings; looking into park; breakfast served in rooms.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms in select house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium size room, bath; others larger; gentlemen; reference.

53D, 37-52 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room, with bath and telephone; breakfast optional; references.

68TH, 219 EAST.—Two elegantly furnished bright, sunny rooms with board; private family.

72D, 178 EAST.—Large, small, airy rooms; baths; running water; $3 up.

125TH ST., (1,962 Madison Av.)—Private house; exceptionally large rooms; modern house; convenient; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms, private baths; board. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d).—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Handsome, large room, bath; also doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large rooms; running hot and cold water.

MADISON, 527.—Large room, electricity, adjoining bath, suitable for two.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single room; gentlemen; electricity, telephone; references.

12TH ST, 111 WEST.—Neatly furnished single room, private house; reference.

13TH ST., 104, (West of 6th Av.)—Large and small; adjoining bath; references.

22D ST., 463 WEST.—Double, single rooms; hot and cold water; private family.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator, full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; private house; references required; bachelors.

42D, 118 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Columbus.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor room; modern conveniences; telephone; references.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

48TH, 65 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in quiet residences; for gentlemen only; references.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bank parlor; suitable for doctor; with privilege reception room.

48TH ST., 2 WEST.—Very attractive rooms, $7-$10; hot, cold water, telephone.

51ST, 34 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive front parlor; private bath; telephone; other rooms.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large; also small room; hot and cold running water; bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room. Phone 2421 Plaza.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small, clean rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

56TH, 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor, bedroom; bath; conveniences; references; 6236 Columbus. Gray.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room in refined apartment; conveniences. Apartment 2 East.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, small rooms in refined home; reasonable; telephone.

57TH ST., 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all modern improvements; Subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH, 101 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; all conveniences; references; moderate; night. Rousseau.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

58TH ST., 322 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished, clean rooms; conveniences. 748 Columbus.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms in refined home. 2203 Columbus.

58TH, 316 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; parlor; suitable for business, doctor.

61ST ST., 27 WEST.—Medium sunny room in private family; modern conveniences. 5804 Columbus.

61ST ST., 34 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive front parlor; private bath; telephone; other rooms.

63D, 125 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms; all conveniences; private family.

64TH, 122 WEST.—Parlor; private bath; other excellent rooms; telephone; Subway; elevated.

66TH, CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Private apartment, seventh floor; large, light room; references.

66TH, 145 WEST.—Large front rooms; private entrance; conveniences; near Broadway. Snyder.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with running water; telephone; references.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Parlor floor; suitable for doctor; second floor for high-class bachelor; all conveniences; owner's home.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Adjoining bath; $30 monthly; private family; references; breakfast.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, kitchenette, private bath; electricity; southern exposure.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms; charming apartment; running water, electricity, telephone, shower; reasonable. Beck.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small sunny rooms in refined home; telephone.

70TH, 71 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or suite; private bath; bachelors; must be seen to appreciate; reference; telephone.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, attractive room; refined home; running water; gentlemen; reasonable; references.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; medium room; references; telephone.

71ST, 165 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Large, front room on bathroom floor; continuous hot water; immaculately clean home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Handsome second floor front room; dressing room; refined home; references.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms, also large parlor; good home for refined people; hot water; telephone.

71ST ST., 206 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, bay window, bath; private house; references.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, single rooms; gentlemen or couple; every convenience.

71ST, 280 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; conveniences; running water; telephone; subway express.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; southern exposure; adjoining bath; $3-$5.50.

73D ST, 160 WEST.—Large front room; every convenience; gentlemen only; reference.

78D, 255 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private bath; telephone; Subway express.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; bath, valet, breakfast; Subway, "L."

75TH, 102 WEST.—Two large attractive rooms; comfortably furnished; elevator. Apartment 25.

75TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautifully furnished outside rooms; private apartment; references. Brodhelt.

76TH, 179 WEST.—Outside suite or separate rooms; southern exposure; breakfast. Wanamaker.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny front rooms; also back rooms; breakfast; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable room, bath, second floor; private residence; telephone.

76TH 148 WEST.—Medium and large sunny rooms; near bath; electric light; telephone.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished single, double rooms; convenient Subway and Drive; tray breakfast if desired; telephone.

77th, 150 West.—Large double room; southern exposure; small room; transients accommodated.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; conveniences; suitable two; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Attractive large front room, adjoining shower bath; smaller room; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; running water; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen; reference.

78TH ST., 217 WEST.—Newly furnished room; private bath; all conveniences.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful connecting rooms, private bath; second floor; singly or en suite; housekeeping privileges; Subway; also small room; reasonable permanent party; references.

80TH ST., 121-123 WEST.—Comfortably furnished small, large rooms; board optional; electric.

80TH, 404 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; modern conveniences; very reasonable.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Elegant large room, dressing room; adjoining bath; private house; $7.50.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot, cold water; convenient bath. 8750 Schuyler.

82D ST., S WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; suitable one, two; telephone; moderate.

82D, 146 WEST.—Sunny, outside, well furnished rooms; running water, electricity; references. Godet.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; reasonable; convenient "L," Subway.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished room; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive, large, light rooms; single, double; running water; telephone. Winters.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; private bath; private telephone; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; parlor floor; private bath; others; telephone.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, attractive, sunny room; reasonable; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway and elevated.

89TH ST, (near Drive.)—Exceptionally large and well-appointed second floor room or suite in private house. 1,598 Riverside.

93D, 69 WEST.—Cozily furnished room; elevator, telephone; $3.50; gentlemen; select. Apt. 42.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; references.

104TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable, sunny room; lavatory; smaller, $2.50; cleanliness; gentlemen. Copeland.

106TH ST., 244 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; suitable one or two; subway. Colthirst.

107TH ST., 202 WEST.—Nicely furnished alcove room; elevator apartment; convenient transportation. Apply hallboy.

111TH ST., (near B'way.—Vacancy in large, first-class bachelor apartment; expense shared with three others. V 131 Times.

112TH (Broadway).—Large room in tenroom apartment, for business man or women; bath, shower, telephone; very desirable. Brachett, 2,880 Broadway. Tel. Morningside 3903.

112TH, 522 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, outside; newly furnished; $4 and $5 weekly. Merkley.

112TH ST., 137 WEST.—Gentleman; large, comfortable room; convenient location; private family; meals optional. Kest.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; desirable room facing Columbia Campus; suite one or two; absolute cleanliness. F. Porter.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Elegant large rooms; bath; gentlemen preferred; modern conveniences; select; Subway.

118TH ST., 415 WEST.—To rent, two furnished rooms, light, air, sunshine; all modern conveniences; references.

118TH, 400 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Several excellent rooms; elevator, electricity, shower. Camp.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Front suite; also single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; private bath; will rent separate; refined house.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Furnished apartment, also other single and double rooms. Smith.

120TH

FILMS SHOW WORK OF JEWISH CHARITIES

Brooklyn Federation's Affiliated Bodies Use Moving Pictures in Educational Campaign.

SEEN IN PRIVATE EXHIBITION

Story Deals with Young Widow Who Comes to United States with Her Children and Dies.

The affiliated charitable societies embraced in the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities have established a plan of education by means of motion pictures which are intended to show the effectiveness of the charity work being done by the Federation. Last night the pictures which are in two reels and are entitled "How the Jews Care For Their Poor" were shown at a private exhibition in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. There was a large audience that included many well known persons, among whom were Felix M. Warburg, Adolph Lewisohn, Nathan S. Jonas and Benjamin H. Namm, President of the Federation.

The pictures were taken and developed by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company. It was stated that already requests for their production had been received from cities and towns in all parts of the country. Last night's was the first exhibition of the pictures in Manhattan. They were shown recently at the dinner of the Federation in Brooklyn and the impression they made was so favorable that well known citizens suggested the films be privately shown in Manhattan before being released throughout the country.

The story of the film is by Mr. Namm, the President, and Max Abelman, the Secretary of the Federation. It is the story of a young Russian Jewish woman, who after the death of her husband, comes to the United States with her two little children, a boy and a girl.

Upon landing at Ellis Island the widow and her children are met by a charitable worker from the Brooklyn Council of Jewish Women. She is taken to live with her brother, who is a poor tinsmith. After a few weeks in this country the young widow is taken ill and dies.

The brother promises to care for the children, but misfortune befalls him and he too falls ill.

He is at work when stricken. He is taken to his home and friends notify the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. A young woman investigator is sent to the home of the tinsmith, and she takes in the situation at a glance.

The Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn is notified, and the man is removed to that institution, while the children are taken to the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The tinsmith is successfully operated upon, and after his convalescence he is discharged from the hospital completely cured.

His first thought is to visit the two children at the Orphan Asylum. He calls there and finds that they are cared for in an excellent way. The children enjoy life there, and the uncle thanks the management of the Orphan Asylum for their tender care, and departs.

After several years the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities assemble at the Orphan Asylum to attend the commencement exercises of this institution. It so happens that the speaker chosen to deliver the valedictory is the little orphan boy who was left there by his uncle several years before.

His address is called "Charity," and with impassioned voice and tear-dimmed eye he extols the noble work done by the federation. In his address he states that the federation was the means of caring for his mother on her arrival here, for his uncle when he became ill, and for himself and his sister after they became homeless. As he speaks the scenes he describes appear in vision.

The happy ending, as shown in the pictures, is the call of a philanthropist at the offices of the federation, and he is so impressed with the work being done that he gives a large sum of money to the federation.

The exhibition of the pictures last night was preceded by songs by Miss Christine Schutz and Miss Alma Webster Powell, violin solos by Samuel Gardner, and a 'cello solo by Miss Sara Gurowitsch. Mr. Namm delivered an address.

CAPTURED AS TOWN TERROR

Youth Accused of Committing So Many Thefts Police Were Increased.

Magistrate Campbell, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday held Stanley Bailey, 18 years old, of St. Petersburg, Fla., in $5,000 bail to answer charges of violating the Sullivan law and of being a fugitive from justice. Bailey was hawking jewelry half a block from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on Saturday evening when Detective John Boyle picked him up.

Boyle told the Magistrate that Bailey confessed to having robbed twenty-five houses in St. Petersburg. The police found a suit case full of jewelry in his room at 100 West Forty-fourth Street. Bailey told Boyle, the detective said, that he had lived in Wheeling, West Va., but that a hotel man took him to St. Petersburg to work as an omnibus. He got tired of the work and another youth persuaded him to form a partnership in burglary.

The two youths committed so many depredations, Bailey told Boyle, that the St. Petersburg police force was increased by twenty men, after which the boys found it too hazardous to continue in the burglary business there. When arrested Bailey carried a small revolver, fully loaded.

Police Chief Easter of St. Petersburg telegraphed a request that the police hold Bailey until the arrival of a man with extradition papers to take him back to Florida.

GRAPHIC ARTS EXPOSITION.

Committee Seeks Funds to Send New York Exhibits to Germany.

The committee in charge of the Graphic Arts Exposition, which will open at the Grand Central Palace on April 18, met yesterday to discuss plans for sending the exhibition to Leipsic, Germany, next Summer, where an International Graphic Arts and Book Making Exposition will be held.

The Graphic Arts Exposition here will be under the auspices of the printing, publishing and advertising trades and leagues of the country. These organizations asked the Government to appropriate $50,000 to the exhibition to Germany. When Congress failed to provide the money, the trade organizations took steps to obtain the necessary funds elsewhere.

The exposition to be held in this city will show the advance that has been made in this country in printing, lithographing, publishing, advertising, and the allied trades. It will be held while the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association is in session.

THREE MEN HELD UP.

Highwaymen Get $100 in Money and Jewelry in West New York.

Three men, returning from church, were held up and robbed in West New York last night by three highwaymen. Two of the robbers were tall men and all three had revolvers which they drew upon the three victims as they were walking along Broadway, near Twenty-first Street.

James Ward of 780 McKinley Place, West New York; James Frandan of 304 West Thirty-third Street, Manhattan; and Charles Ward, brother of James, of 230 Adams Street, Hoboken, handed over what change they had and also their watches and stick pins, amounting in all to about $100 worth.

The highwaymen vanished into the darkness and so far have been able to elude the police who were quickly on their trail.

Not a "Price-Fixing" Coal Meeting.

The statement in Tuesday's TIMES that the Coal Merchants' Association would hold a "price-fixing" meeting to agree upon the price of coal at retail in this city is strongly denied by Commissioner Arthur F. Rice in a letter to THE TIMES. "No such meeting has been called or held," Mr. Rice writes. "In fact, no such meeting was ever called or held by this association. We are erroneously accused of doing something for which we might be considered criminally liable."

107 Imported Fabrics, To Measure, at $25

There are gray, blue and black Finished and Unfinished Worsteds. There are materials with touches of red, brown and green that delight the eye. The variety is exceptional. Samples and Style Book on request.

Suit or Overcoat, $25

Made in the largest merchant-tailoring establishment in the world and guaranteed in every particular. Special imported Drapes—light weight for summer dancing—Full Dress, $40—Tuxedo, $35—Silk lined throughout.

Broadway & 9th St.

Arnheim

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wednesday & Sat., 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY,
"THE LEGEND OF LEONORA."
By the author of "PETER PAN."
Commencing NEXT MON., SPECIAL MATS. Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Fri. of each week.
MAUDE ADAMS in "PETER PAN."
Miss Adams' N. Y. season ends Sat., May 2.

LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
"Jerry" a huge popular success."—Globe.
MISS BILLIE BURKE in "JERRY"
THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

GARRICK 35th St., just off B'way. Phone 351 Greeley.
STARTS MON. APR. 13 SEATS NEXT THURS.
THE GOVERNOR'S BOSS
A Detective Play with a Love Story and Political Punch by Jas. S. Barcus.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8:30.
Wednesday Mat. Popular, 50c. to 1.50
JULIAN ELTINGE
In His Great SUCCESS. THE CRINOLINE GIRL
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
THE RULE OF 3
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

HUDSON 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE LIBERTY.
MISS ANGLIN in "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"
***NEXT MONDAY — SEATS NOW
A NEW DETECTIVE COMEDY, THE DUMMY
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

GAIETY B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
46 St.
LAST WEEK
H. W. SAVAGE'S Comedy Success
Along Came Ruth

COMMENCING EASTER MON., APR. 13.
7 COHAN'S BEST PLAY Keys to Baldpate
Seats Now Selling.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

LIBERTY Evs. 8:20. ALL THIS WEEK.
West 42d St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
H. W. SAVAGE offers the Operetta sensation,
Sari
MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
where seats for all performances after Saturday, April 11th, are now on sale.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

GREATEST DANCING SHOW IN TOWN
QUEEN OF THE MOVIES
LAST WEEK MUSICAL RAGE.
HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN THE WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
LAST 3 WEEKS CYRIL MAUDE English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

Fulton 46 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
6TH MONTH—THE MISLEADING LADY
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
Frances Starr in "THE SECRET"

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mt. Pop. 50c.to $1.50
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

GRAND 23 St., E. of 8 Av. Mat. Wed.
EVERYWOMAN

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE YELLOW TICKET
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE 48th St., Just West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. WED.
THE LAUGHING HIT OF THE CENTURY
A PAIR OF SIXES

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. WED.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE ALL THIS WEEK AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.
MOVING TO THE GAIETY THEATRE (Next Door) EASTER MON., APR. 13th.

ASTOR THEATRE, COMMENCING EASTER MONDAY, APR. 13th. SEATS NOW.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In His New Musical Comedy THE BEAUTY SHOP
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

BRONX Op. Ho., 149 St. 3 Av. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
ADOLF PHILIPP'S Original Co. in Das Mitternachtmaede (The Midnight Girl.)

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Open Hour Earlier.
CIRCUS
BARNUM & BAILEY
IN GLORIOUS, UNABRIDGED ALLIANCE WITH
"THE WIZARD PRINCE OF ARABIA"
1,350 Persons 300 Ballet Vastest
5,500 Costumes. 250 Musicians Scenery.
MONSTER ZOO; FREAK CONGRESS
ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, 25c & 50c
Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50.
Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price afternoons. Box office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES, (same prices as at Madison Square Garden), World Travel Bureau, World Bldg.; Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, 1460 B'way; Gimbel Bros.' Store, John Wanamaker's Store, N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 121 West 125th St.; Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S New Theatre
West 125th St. Mat. Daily. Smoking Permitted.
BURLESQUE DE LUXE. ROSE SYDELL'S CO.
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17.

VITAGRAPH Broadway & 44th St.
2:30 and 8:30
LAST 2 TIMES A MILLION BID—GOODNESS GRACIOUS JOHN BUNNY & CO. (8:30 only.)
Mon., April 13—Entire Change of Pictures.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB De Kalb Avenue and Broadway Telephone, 4300 Bushwick.
"THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR"
Pathe Freres' Wonderful Motion Picture Play
Daily at 2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M. Seats 15 & 25c.
Next Week.....LITTLE WOMEN

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8.
REOPENS THURS. 9 APRIL
With a Wonderful Production of "PINAFORE"
Seats selling now for first six weeks.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th.
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. & Easter Monday.
GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS.
THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
3 MATS.—WED., FRI. AND SAT., 2:15.
SAM BERNARD Tumults of Applause! GABY DESLYS
in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET
WED. AND FRI. MATS. BEST SEATS, $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way.
Lew Fields, Prop. Phone 7292 Bryant.
EVENINGS, 8. MATINEES WED. AND SAT., 2.
ON THE SCALES of PUBLIC OPINION

Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

Booth THEATRE, 45th, W. of B'way Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Thursday (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
A Ball of Fire on the Theatrical Horizon.
PANTHEA
Play in four acts by Monckton Hoffe, with OLGA PETROVA, GEORGE NASH, (by special arrangement, as the Baron de Duisitort), MILTON SILLS AND OTHER EXCELLENT ARTISTS.
STAGED BY J. C. HUFFMAN.
Words That Burn!
Human story that knocks at the heart.—*Charles Darnton, Eve. World.*
One watched Petrova as one used to watch Nazimova—fascinated.
—*Alan Dale.*
Has the divine fire.—*Wo Id.*
Sensational, melodramatic play — Petrova and Nash score brilliantly.
—*Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.*
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

LITTLE BEG. TUES., 14 APRIL SEATS NOW.
WINTHROP AMES Presents
GRACE GEORGE
in "THE TRUTH," by CLYDE FITCH.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:20. HELP WANTED
Matinee Wednesday, Best Seats $1.50.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

CASINO B'way at 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
5TH MONTH Mats. Wed & Sat. High Jinks
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK OMAR
GUY BATES POST in THE TENTMAKER.
MON., APRIL 13 The New Musical Play THE RED CANARY
Seats on Sale Thursday.

MARIE DORO in MOLLY MOBEY PRINCESS THEATRE. 39th, n'r Broadway.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
A REAL LAUGHING SUCCESS.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
The Royal Road to Laughter
Too Many Cooks
"Bright and fresh as new shingles."
—*Charles Darnton, Eve. World.*
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
A strong, stirring play, bristling with laughs, and PERFECTLY CLEAN.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY THURSDAY MATINEE $1.50.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

KITTY COMEDY THEA. 41st MACKAY
EVES 8:20 MAT. TUES & SAT 2:20
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

WEST END. 4 Performances Daily. Photo-play. 2, 4, "The Life of Our Saviour" 7 & 9.
Stirring Hymnal Music. Adm., 15c., 25c.

MANHATTAN OP. HO. 2 Weeks Only Mats. Wed. & Sat.
PAVLOWA
DIFFERENT PROGRAM EACH PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT, 8:15—"AMARILLA," (premier;) "ORIENTALE," and Divertisements.
Prices 50c to $2.50. Box Seats, $3.00.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Mats Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

ROYAL 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. 4 Shows Daily—2-4-7 & 9 P. M.
Pathe Freres' Photo Play The Life OF Our Saviour 15c 25c

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17. Evenings 8:15. BURLESQUE. SOCIAL MAIDS.

PIANOLA RECITAL
AEOLIAN HALL,
Monday, April 6, 1914.
3 P. M.
Admission without charge

THIRD OF A SPECIAL SERIES
SCANDINAVIAN PROGRAMME.
GRAHAM HARRIS, Violinist.
DION W. KENNEDY, at The Organ.
GERARD CHATFIELD, at The Pianola.

I. Prelude, A Flat, Op. 24.....Sinding
Chant Sans Paroles, Op. 31.....Sinding
Fruehlingsrauschen, (Rustle of Spring).Sinding
The Pianola.
II. Sonata, Op. 24, No. 1.....Sjogren
(Violin and Piano.)
Andante Sostenuto.
Con fuoco.
MR. HARRIS and MR. CHATFIELD.
III. Idyll.....Sibelius
Barcarola, Op. 38, No. 10.....Sibelius
Eroticon, No. 1.....Sjogren
The Pianola.
IV. Peer Gynt Suite, No. 2.....Grieg
Ingrid's Complaint.
Arabian Dance.
Peer Gynt's Homecoming.
Solveig's Lied.
The Organ.
V. Album Leaf, Op. 28, No. 3.....Grieg
Le Papillon, Op. 43, No. 1.....Grieg
Norwegian March, Op. 19, (Passing By)..Grieg
The Pianola.
VI. Allegro Agitato.....Grieg
(From Sonata in A Minor.)
MR. HARRIS.
Accompanied by The Pianola.

SEAT SALE OPENS TO-DAY
FOR THE NATIONAL DRAMATIC FESTIVAL
25 SPECIAL BENEFIT MATINEES OF THE REIGNING HITS AT 25 NEW YORK THEATRES, IN AID OF THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA
ACTORS' FUND DAY FRI., APR. 17

AEOLIAN HALL,
Last Conc't Tues. Ev., April 7, at 8:15
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, HAROLD BAUER.
Seats, $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.
Free Performance of
BACH'S ST. MATTHEW PASSION
TUESDAY, APRIL 7th, at 8:15 P. M.

JARDIN DE DANSE. Matinee Teas 3:30 to 6:30 | 8:30 TO CLOSING
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS.
Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Bentley, Leroy & Mone, Ade & Marion, & others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Mon. & Tues. at 8:15. BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION
Wed. Eve. Benefit, STOEKEL—"MORAL."

PARK Columbus Circle, B'way & 59th. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 25c, 50c. 75c.
Pop. Prices Nights, 25c to $1.50. CHANGE The Sensational Dramatic Success.

HAMMERSTEIN'S — Big Double Bill. Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels (themselves) & 35 Blackface Comedians; Florence Tempest, Kate Elinore, and 8 other acts.

EDEN MUSEE. 30th ANNIVERSARY Attractions. WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Cinematograph every hour. Concerts.

E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE and Miss Lillian Lang
Recognized by press and public as the foremost exponents of the art of teaching
MODERN DANCING
offer to the public a most satisfactory course of instruction. Proficiency guaranteed for
FIVE DOLLARS
Maxixe a Specialty.
CALL FOR A FREE DEMONSTRATION AT 64 E. 34TH ST. TEL. MURRAY HILL 6534
(Next door to Hotel Vanderbilt.)
2770 BROADWAY, S. E. CORNER 107TH ST. Tel. Riverside 417.
Advanced Classes at Broadway Studio
Every Mon., Wed. & Sat. Eve., 9 to 11 P. M. Admission $1 per couple, including instruction.

DONOVAN'S 304 W. 59th St. (Columbus Circle.)
MODERN DANCES
PRIVATE LESSONS, $1.00
Open 10 A. M. until. 10 P. M. Now is the time to learn. Telephone 4273 Columbus.
Trot, Tango, Boston Glide, Maxixe, Hesitation Waltz, Dip and One-Step.
Write To-day for FREE Booklet.

MODERN DANCE STUDIOS
Frances Ware,
Assisted by GEORGE A. NELSON.
LESTER H. GREENWOOD, MARION BALLIN, Maxixe Bresillienne, Tango Argentina.
14 East 40th St..
Murray Hill, 2176—1838.
One Step—Hesitation—Half and Half.

STUDIO DE DANSE
Latest modern dances, under direction of Maye Auguste and Louise Darling; children's classes a specialty. 1,441 B'way, B'way Theatre Bldg., bet. 40th and 41st Sts. Bryant 8178.

A. WILLIAM SWARZWALD
instructs in all modern dances at The Ida Grant Studio, 9 West 32d St. Telephone Madison Square 3752. Exclusiveness and results assured.

ATELIER DE DANSE, Bryant 5515. 66 West 40th St
Modern Dances Taught Privately.
MAXIXE A SPECIALTY.
W. JENNINGS ORMOND. C. EDWIN RODGERS.

32 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
Modern Dances
Trot, Tango, Hesitation, Maxixe, One-Step.
The unparalleled success of this school is due solely to the interest Mr. Remey personally takes in every pupil.
Private Lessons Without Appointment
Daily from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
ALL STEPS
Correctly Interpreted, Properly Taught — Quickly Learned, by the REMEY Method.

6 PRIVATE LESSONS $5.
Entirely separate floor for Private Lessons. Expert lady and gentlemen instructors.
Waltz, Two-Step, etc., guaranteed for $5. 4 class lessons, $1.
REMEY School for DANCING
915 8th Ave., (at 54th St.)
No Branches. Only One Address.
Phones 4557 and 4684 Columbus.
Send for large FREE Illustrated Booklet.

DOLLY VARDEN STUDIO
5TH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.
(Over Thorley's)
Monday Night Class,
MAXIXE AND TANGO.
Wednesday Night Class,
HESITATION AND ONE-STEP.
Thes Dansants. Admission by card.
Class or private instruction.
11:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Phone 2327 Bryant.

Chimney Corner Studio
Private Instruction in the newest dances
CHARGES MODERATE.
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CLAY STUDIO
Our instructors possess the qualities desired by all pupils, namely, refinement, experience, and method.
Tel. 7981 Col. 104 W. 75th St.

SIMS STUDIO
OF MODERN DANCE.
Suite 1,144-45, Aeolian Hall. Phone 5566 Bryant. Private instruction only. Newest Tango, Maxixe, Hesitation, One-Step.

In Recognition of Mr. Wilson's
Superiority as Master of the
Modern Dances
Mr. William Fox, the well-known theatrical man, has induced Mr. Wilson to supervise private instruction as well as prize contests, and, in fact, personally conduct the entire beautiful
Danse D'Hiver
Audubon Theatre Bldg., 166th St. & Broadway.
You will eventually come to Mr. Wilson for your instruction—why not now?
Call personally or phone for an appointment at any of the following branches:
Terms most reasonable.
G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.
"Master of the Modern Dances."
AEOLIAN HALL,
33 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 4923.
RIVERSIDE THEATRE BLDG., 96th St. & B'way. Tel. River. 526.
Other Branches:
Hotel Ansonia, 73d St. & Broadway. Columbus 3320
Hotel Imperial, (Ballroom.) B'way at 32d St. Madison Sq. 6100
Hippodrome, (Opp. City Hall,) Newark, N. J. Market 3833.

The ROTH STUDIO.
REFINED DANCING.
Private lessons in modern society dances. Lady and gentleman instructors.
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Premiere personal instruction. Select Private Studio. Up-to-the-minute "steps" in MAXIXE Hesitation, Tango, One-Step. Grace given particular attention. Terms reasonable.

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35c UP LES MISERABLES 25c UP
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To-night at 8:15. La Traviata. Hempel, Maubourg; Cristalli, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8. Julien. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Ananian, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, double bill. Amore Medico. Bori, Alten; Cristalli, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini. Secret of Suzanne. Alda; Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Good Friday, Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Berger, Weil, Witherspoon, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Fri., Evg., at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 1:30 Siegfried. Gadski, Homer, Alten; Jorn, Weil, Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8. Haensel u. Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Homer; Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. at 8. Gala Perf'ce. ($1 to $5.) Traviata. (act 1) Hempel; Cristalli. Butterfly. (act 2) Farrar, Fornia; Scotti. Lohengrin (act 1) Gadski, Homer; Jorn, Weil, Witherspoon. Boheme (act 1) Alda; Caruso, Gilly. Conductors, Hertz, Polacco and Toscanini.
Sale of seats begins to-morrow morning.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-n'w Evg. at 7:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Weil, Ruysdael. Con., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Nights at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
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NEW PHOTOGRAPHS
JERUSALEM
AND
THE HOLY LAND

These photographs were taken during Lent, 1914, for The New York Times by Mr. Earle Harrison, the well-known travel photographer. They will be reproduced in rotogravure as an Easter Sunday feature.

1. The Garden of Gethsemane, Ash Wednesday, 1914.
2. A Corner of the Temple Inclosure.
3. Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives.
4. Scene of the Last Supper.
5. The Stone from Which Christ Ascended Into Heaven.
6. St. Helena's Chair.
7. The Golden Gate, Through Which Christ Rode Into Jerusalem on the First Palm Sunday.
8. Scene of the Crucifixion, According to General Gordon.
9. View from Temple Ground Looking Toward Jerusalem.
10. Ecce Homo Arch and the Via Dolorosa, or Street of Sorrow.
11. The Garden Tomb, Commonly Called "Gordon's Calvary."
12. Russian Pilgrims Entering the Church of the